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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

27,059

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1970

Established 1887

## Russia for U.S. Role in Europe

Backs Share in Security Talks

By Anthony Strachan

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today endorsed Berlin's list of changes to improve European security.

It also confirmed that it had "reached an understanding" with the United States that it has a "favorable attitude toward U.S. participation in the European security conference." The Soviet Union's position was expressed by Warsaw Pact nations.

Western diplomatic observers said that otherwise there was little news from the conference on European security held by Leonid Zamyatin, spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

The Soviet message about American participation in a European conference had previously been made plain through a variety of hints. This, however, was the first time a direct communication was publicly reported.

Mr. Zamyatin said Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin delivered the message in Washington and two weeks before the NATO meeting in Brussels last month.

Special States

Mr. Zamyatin also said the "special international status" of West Berlin was an element of the status in Europe, and that West Germany had no rights whatever there. Proposed Bundestag activities in Berlin, therefore, would increase tensions in central Europe and harm the "interests of residents of West Berlin."

He said that the Soviet Union is considering its reply to memoranda on Berlin from Britain and France after the United States and Western allies have indicated that the Soviet attitude on Berlin would be a "basis" that would affect their "relationship of Soviet security" with the Western countries.

He said that the Soviet Union is "not" a "conspiracy" against Western security, but a "reasonable" press conference.

Mr. Zamyatin supported the demands of East German leader after Ulbricht for West German recognition of East Germany, "without foreclosing the matter of recognition of East Germany and security conference closely linked without settling which is cause and which is effect."

He repeated Soviet insistence at a conference could be held at the first six months of 1970, if it were made necessary by "bilateral or multilateral negotiations."

He also recognized that more demands might be added to two proposed by the Warsaw Pact, but he said the Soviet Union is "not" a "conspiracy" against Western security, but a "reasonable" press conference.



AGAINST THE POPE—Nigerians demonstrating in Lagos against the pope at the end of the Biafran war.

## Fiscal Restraints Cited NASA to Drop 50,000 Jobs, Cut Space Program Sharply

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (Reuters)—NASA today announced substantial cuts in its program in the immediate future, including a reduction of 50,000 employees.

## Thieves Bank (What Cheek!) On Public Trust

GRIMSBY, England, Jan. 13 (Reuters)—Thieves treated a false deposit box outside a bank here and collected hundreds of pounds, earning a rare compliment from police.

"They deserve every penny they got for their cheek," a policeman said.

The false box was inscribed: "The night safe is temporarily out of order. Customers are invited to use the temporary box provided." They did and the thieves returned to pick up the deposits.

## Airliner Down In West Samoa With 33 Aboard

APIA, Western Samoa, Jan. 13 (Reuters)—A Polynesian Airlines DC-8 airliner with 33 passengers and crew aboard crashed into a lagoon after takeoff from Faleolo Airport here early today and there are believed to be no survivors.

The plane was on a flight to Pago Pago, American Samoa, and foreign tourists were among those on board.

Attempts are being made to recover the plane.

The aircraft, fully loaded, took off from the airport, gained altitude, then dipped into a sharp left turn, eyewitnesses said. Officials said there were "no indications of survivors."

28 Missing in Andes Crash

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 13 (UPI)—A Pan American Airlines DC-8 with 28 persons aboard was reported missing and feared down in the Andes today.

The four-engine propeller-driven craft disappeared on a flight between Trujillo and Juanjui, in northern Peru. The flight crosses the Andes which in some areas reach to 20,000 feet.

## Tax Payment by Credit Card Introduced by U.S. Banks

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (NYT)—The almost unlimited versatility of the credit card has been broadened still further with the disclosure that millions of taxpayers will be able to pay their federal income taxes by credit card—even on time payments.

The revolutionary plan will be available to cardholders of both BankAmericard and MasterCard, the major national bank cards.

The first bank in the nation to announce the government-backed program was the City National Bank and Trust Company of Columbus, Ohio. It, in turn, will make the program available through more than 200 banks in Ohio and West Virginia, and one in Ashland, Ky.

The group has about 1.5 million BankAmericard holders.

John G. McCoy, chairman, and C. Gordon Jellicoe, president of City National, announced the plan simultaneously in Columbus and New York.

In Colorado, meanwhile, four banks in Denver and two in Colorado Springs will announce similar plans tomorrow under which nearly 250 agent banks in the Rocky Mountain area—Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota and New Mexico—will offer tax credit to 514,000 MasterCard holders in the region.

## Violence Panel Asks Center For Study of U.S. News Media

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT)—A task force of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence has recommended the creation of an independent national center for media study that would judge the performance of the press and broadcast journalism.

A 614-page report of the task force, entitled "Mass Media and Violence," said there is a "crisis of confidence" between the American people and the news media and some means should be found for making the media more responsive to the public.

## Effiong Pleads for Pause Biafrans Flee to Bush As Nigerians Push On

By Lawrence Fellows

LAGOS, Nigeria, Jan. 13 (NYT)—Federal Nigerian troops pressed deep into the shattered remnants of Biafra today, consolidating their hold on the vanquished young republic after the capitulation of its government yesterday.

The scattered reports from the area today suggested a frightening picture of confused, hungry civilians fleeing into the bush, and of defeated Biafran soldiers in disarray, afraid to surrender, shedding their ragged uniforms and running with the civilians, first in one direction and then in another.

## Lagos Students Hit Interference By Pope, Others

LAGOS, Jan. 13 (AP)—Police fired tear gas and flailed batons today to disperse hundreds of students who were demonstrating against foreign involvement, including the Vatican's, in the Nigerian war.

The students carried placards saying, "Hotest part of hell for the pope," "Out with pope propaganda," and "Long live Nigeria." They had a two-foot mock coffin inscribed "No more Biafra: Ojukwu RIP" on one side and "Gabon and France: RIP" on the other.

The protest followed a sharp statement by the federal government deprecating what it said was the pontiff's "provocative" remarks. The pope Sunday expressed fears the war's end could bring genocide to the Ibo.

The source said that Gen. Ojukwu was planning to go to Abidjan soon if the Ivory Coast government would grant him the right to reside there.

He said Gen. Ojukwu told his entourage during the Sao Tome stopover the Biafran military machine had collapsed "not because of lack of value but for lack of food and heavy weaponry."

"We do not need mercenaries to fight on our side but we need airplanes and heavy arms to return home and continue to fight."

The source further quoted Gen. Ojukwu as saying: "I did not flee the country. I left Biafra to spare further bloodshed and organize international aid. If a peace agreement with Nigeria was not to materialize, I am ready to return home and continue to fight."

Last night there was said to be a great deal of shooting around the Biafran makeshift airstrip on the road between Ulli and Ikisha. Before the federal troops finally overtook the airstrip, which had been turned up by artillery fire, a plane chartered by Caritas, the Roman Catholic relief agency, managed to take off last night under heavy fire carrying 45 refugees. The refugees, most of them the Biafran, made it to Sao Tome, the Portuguese island 400 miles off the African coast. There have been no substantiated reports of heavy shooting since then.

At army headquarters in Lagos there was dismay at the lateness and sketchiness of the reports from the division commanders at the front in Biafra.

Tonight, however, it was announced that 50,000 Biafran soldiers had laid down their arms and surrendered to federal forces of the 1st Division in the northern and eastern sectors.

At noon today Brig. Gen. Philip Effiong, the Biafran chief of staff who took over from Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu when he fled from the crumbling republic on Saturday night, and who offered the Biafran surrender yesterday, went back on the Biafran radio to appeal to Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, the Nigerian leader, to slow the advance of the federal troops because of the pain that had set in among Biafrans.

"The continuing advance of federal troops is still causing population movements and much fear and suffering among the people," he said.

"I appeal again to Maj. Gen. Gowon to order a pause in the advance of federal troops to allow the suffering of the people through increasing mass movements."

"Maj. Gen. Gowon and all world statesmen should remember that a sense of insecurity and the fear of a massacre of our people have been at the root of this conflict."

"The continued advance of federal troops is aggravating this mass fear."

Orders to Push On

In his midnight broadcast last night, Gen. Gowon accepted Gen. Effiong's offer of surrender, but said there was no question of slowing the army's advance.

"Field commanders are instructed to push on and establish effective federal presence in all areas still remaining under secessionist control," Gen. Gowon said.

The Nigerian leader also asked the Biafrans to send the emissaries that Gen. Effiong had appointed to work out the detailed arrangements for an orderly surrender. By tonight no emissaries had come out to start talking. And the Biafran radio was still broadcasting its customary assortment of scratchy (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Britain Allocates \$12 Million For Rehabilitation in Nigeria

LONDON, Jan. 13 (NYT)—The British government said today that it had approved a special allocation of \$12 million for relief and rehabilitation in Nigeria.

The announcement came as Prime Minister Harold Wilson met this afternoon with Clyde Ferguson, President Nixon's adviser on relief for Nigeria. Mr. Ferguson is expected to go to Lagos, the Nigerian capital, soon to look into the relief job ahead.

Britain's first effort to send immediate aid to Biafran refugees was delayed by the Nigerian government, which had declined to give clearance to an RAF transport plane filled with medical supplies.

Nigeria informed Britain today that she would allow the supplies to enter the country in a civilian airplane. Nigeria sent London a list of medical supplies most urgently needed and requested Land Rovers and ten-ton trucks. The medical supplies are now being shifted from the military plane to a chartered civil aircraft.

U.S. Awaits Word

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (Reuters)—U.S. relief aircraft are still standing by on alert status awaiting Nigerian agreement to permit their use in Biafran mercy missions, the White House said today.

President Nixon is being kept closely informed of the developments, White House spokesman Ron Ziegler added.

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## Egypt Reports It Repulsed Israeli Planes Near Cairo

CAIRO, Jan. 13 (NYT)—Cairo's military spokesman said today that Israeli aircraft penetrated into the Delta to within nine miles of Cairo but were driven off by Egyptian planes and anti-aircraft defenses.

The low-flying Israeli aircraft, a spokesman said, attempted to attack military targets at Khanka, 50 miles northeast of the capital, and at Tel el Kabir, 25 miles north of the city on the highway to the Suez town of Ismailia.

"Our interceptors and air defenses repulsed the enemy aircraft and forced them to the east," the spokesman reported.

In Tel Aviv, Reuters reported, Israeli military spokesmen said the planes "bombed a camp containing air force equipment near the Suez Canal." They also attacked military installations at Tel el Kabir.

All Israeli planes returned safely, the spokesman said.

Military sources here said some Egyptian planes scrambled but there were no air battles.

While the raid was in progress, other Israeli planes pounded Egyptian military targets in the northern and southern sectors of the Suez Canal, following this up nearly an hour later with a 45-minute attack in the central sector, the spokesman said.

Israeli penetrations six days ago to targets as close as 18 miles from Cairo have had no apparent impact on the capital's inhabitants. Apart from occasional air raid drills, when people are supposed to seek shelter, life goes on much as before.



LEADING THE BLIND—A grim South Vietnamese soldier of Saigon's 7th Division guides a blinded buddy back to HQ after a skirmish. Vietnam story, Page 2.

## Senator Gives 'Less Than a Speech' McCarthy in Paris: Charming, Impeccable

By Mary Blume

PARIS, Jan. 13.—In what he described as "less than a speech, more than a discussion," Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy last night gave Americans in Paris nearly two hours of charm, wit, good sense and impeccable platform technique. The enthusiasm that greeted him was huge and predictable, and even the uncommitted may have wondered, as in the Robert Lowell poem called "For Eugene McCarthy," "Who will swear you wouldn't have done good to the country."

Whether or not he will actually put himself again in the position of doing good for the country remains, of course, unclear.

"It is," Sen. McCarthy explained, "much harder to stop running for the presidency than it is to start."

The meeting, held at the American Students and Artists Center on the Boulevard Raspail, was organized by the center's director at the request of a McCarthy aide. It was chaired by Mrs. Maria Jolas, the writer and translator who is also a leader of the Paris-American peace movement.

Commission Disbanded

The commission, headed by Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, former president of the John Hopkins University, was disbanded on Dec. 12 while the task force report was being printed. The final report of the commission endorsed in general some of the task force's admonitions to the media but made no mention of the proposed study center.

This report is one of 12 published by the commission without comment during its 18-month tenure. The task force was co-directed by Robert K. Baker, a young attorney who worked in the Justice Department under former Attorney General Ramsey Clark and Dr. Sandra J. Ball, a Seattle sociologist. Other members of the 33-member task force included David L. Lange, general counsel, and F. Clifton Berry Jr., research associate.

Testimony that was taken by the commission from a wide range of witnesses and independent research of the staff were incorporated into the report.

The idea of an independent national body to evaluate the performance of the press and broadcast journalism.

"The increased level of violence in the country today is partially due to the sluggish response of our institutions to social change," the report said. "But the press shares in this sluggishness, and an important part of its inadequacy is the inability of new and different voices to gain routine and peaceful access to the centralized news media."

question: How do you see relations between France and the United States?

"Relations of any kind with France are necessarily tenuous," Sen. McCarthy replied to laughter and applause. The top TV reporter was seen to blush.

The talk began with Sen. McCarthy protesting mildly at having to speak while seated at a table with cameras and microphones ("We are all under the control of the electronic media, all of us except Spide Agnew"). His brief talk centered on U.S. failures in philosophy, program and policy, specifically in the fields of poverty, civil rights, and foreign and military affairs.

In the question period that followed, Sen. McCarthy, as expected, refused to discuss the Vietnam peace conference that was his main reason for coming to Paris. Also as expected, he rested on the rocklike ambiguity that he has made very much his own when discussing his future plans.

He still intends to give up his Minnesota Senate seat this (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)







What Is Critical on Vietnam

## Ball Gives Nixon Good Marks For Foreign Policy Conduct

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (UPI)—W. Ball, former under secretary of state and a critic of President Nixon, yesterday gave the President generally high marks for his conduct of foreign policy.

But Mr. Ball warned in a meeting with newsmen here that Mr. Nixon's toughest foreign-policy problems are in the future, particularly in Vietnam, the Middle East and South Asia.

Mr. Ball's chief criticism was that the President has failed properly to prepare the country for what could be a failure of American policy in Vietnam.

Mr. Ball's policy of ordered withdrawal from Vietnam is the only sensible policy he could follow, the former under secretary of state said. But he added that the withdrawal of American forces could result in the overthrow of the Thieu government and an accommodation with Hanoi.

Mr. Ball, a Democrat who is now a partner in Lehman Brothers, the investment banking firm, said the administration should at least acknowledge that its policy may be unsuccessful. He has long argued that the United States should limit its commitment in Vietnam.

Midwest Effect

Mr. Ball applauded the President's efforts to achieve a four-power agreement for a Middle East settlement.

He said the President was right in attempting to re-establish a dialogue with Communist China. And he said he approved the Nixon decision to use American power more selectively.

The President's "style and manner" in foreign policy are "pretty good," Mr. Ball said, but added that Mr. Nixon has not yet had to face the kind of "critical questions" that test a President.

These questions are certain to arise, Mr. Ball said. In the Middle East, he added, another Arab-Israeli war will present a graver threat of big-power involvement than the June, 1967, war.

Declaring that another Arab-Israeli war is almost certain, Mr. Ball said the Russians will be directly involved then in 1967 because they have military advisers at or near the front lines in Egypt.

India-Pakistan

Mr. Ball expressed extreme discouragement over political developments in India and Pakistan. Further deterioration in India could result in its dismemberment, forcing the U.S. President to make hard decisions, he said.

Relations with the Soviet Union are complicated by the latter's concern over Communist China and by the fact that the Russians have a "weak government" and face "grave domestic and foreign problems," he said.

Returning to the Vietnam issue, Mr. Ball said Mr. Nixon's Vietnamization program was almost certain to have one of two effects: One, it could result in fighting for many years between Vietnamese with as many as 300,000 American support troops remaining there. Or, two, the pressures on the Thieu government as American troops are withdrawn could bring about its downfall.

Mr. Ball argued that the President had no alternative but to continue the withdrawal program. There is no prospect, he said, that Hanoi will negotiate a settlement of the war with the United States.

8-Hour Cutoff

On Drinks, Drugs Asked for Pilots

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—The 150,000-member Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association appealed yesterday for an official time limit of eight hours on pilot drinking or the use of drugs before a flight.

The association is asking the Federal Aviation Administration to prohibit any person from acting as a crew member of a civil aircraft within eight hours after consuming any alcoholic beverage or any drug that would impair his faculties.

Joseph E. Borker, AOPA president, said the request was being made because a continuing study of drinking and flying indicates that a very small number of pilots have not responded to educational programs.

"We believe a specific time limit of eight hours would be a further educational guide to pilots and provide the FAA with a regulation easier to enforce than the present requirement of not flying while under the influence of alcohol," he said.

There is no U.S. regulation on the time lapse between the last drink and takeoff for airplane crew members. The FAA merely prohibits air crews from operating aircraft while under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

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WAVING THE FLAG—Georgia's Gov. Lester Maddox (center) holds a small American flag as he joins a demonstration by Atlanta High School pupils protesting a federal order transferring 1,700 teachers for racial balance.

## Commuter Turns Revolutionary On Slow Long Island Train

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—A mini-revolt among Long Island Rail Road commuters was put down yesterday when police arrested a passenger who entered the cab of the train and tried to get it moving after a long delay.

Police said the rebellious passenger, identified as Fred Zimmerman, sparked the uprising by yelling, "Let's get this train moving!"

About 200 passengers shouted encouragement, police said, and Mr. Zimmerman tried to take the throttle.

Railroad police quickly moved in and tried to take Mr. Zimmerman to their headquarters.

The crowd of irate passengers followed and at one point hoisted Mr. Zimmerman on their shoulders.

City police arrived in time to recapture him. He was given a summons for harassment, resisting arrest, criminal trespassing, disorderly conduct and criminal nuisance.

## Chicago Officer Alters Story Of Raid Fatal to Panthers

By William Chapman

CHICAGO, Jan. 13 (WP)—The Chicago police sergeant who led the pre-dawn raid on a Black Panther apartment last month has changed his mind about who he thinks fired the opening shot.

Sgt. Daniel R. Groth testified yesterday that he now believes the first shot was fired by Mark Clark, a Black Panther party organizer from Peoria who was killed in the pre-dawn raid on Dec. 4.

Hampton, chairman of the Illinois Black Panther party, was also killed in the raid.

Earlier police accounts, including Sgt. Groth's, have contended that a 17-year-old girl, Brenda Harris, fired the first blast from a shotgun as several officers came crashing into a hallway outside the apartment where she was lying on a bed.

The police contend that the shotgun blast came through a door inside the apartment, opening an extended "shoot-out."

Sgt. Groth said he changed his mind after seeing a newspaper photograph of a purported shotgun hole in the hallway and after conferring with another member of the raiding party.

The new version has the effect of making the police account seem more plausible because of the location of Mr. Clark's body and of Miss Harris in the apartment.

Had she fired the shot, its trajectory presumably would have carried it almost directly into a wall opposite the door. But there are no gunfire markings there.

There is one mark, possibly a bullet hole, near the top of the wall and toward the rear of the hallway.

Sgt. Groth said yesterday he now thinks the mark was made by a deer slug fired from Mr. Clark's shotgun from a position near the front of the apartment.

Mr. Clark, according to the police account, was killed by two shots fired by a policeman who burst into the apartment. His body was found slumped almost directly behind the door.

Sgt. Groth's testimony came during his fourth day on the witness stand at a special inquest in the shooting of Mr. Clark and Mr. Hampton.

Widespread doubts about the police version and public pressure from the black community prompted the inquest. One major cause of the doubt was the inability of the police to prove that a shot had been fired from inside the apartment.

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## U.S. Judge Delays Integration Of Atlanta Teachers for Month

By Bruce Galphin

ATLANTA, Jan. 13 (WP)—U.S. District Judge Frank Hooper announced yesterday that he would delay racial balancing of Atlanta's public school teachers until the end of the present quarter, thereby avoiding a mid-term reassignment of some 1,800 teachers.

Judge Hooper's postponement of the deadline from Feb. 1 to March 5 was expected to restore calm to the city, where the impending change had triggered student protest marches, mass meetings of parents and widespread teacher unrest.

The one-month delay was approved by Fifth Circuit Judge Griffin Bell, Judge Hooper explained.

Judge Bell said later that although he agreed with the logic of the delay, it still was subject to review by the Fifth Circuit.

The Fifth Circuit had set Feb. 1 as faculty integration deadline when it ruled on the cases of 16 Southern school districts last December. The court said the timetable applied to cases pending in district courts as well.

The district court has retained jurisdiction of the Atlanta case ever since it was filed 12 years and two days ago today.

Feb. 1 coincides with the semester break of most schools, but Atlanta operates on a four-quarter system, with the spring quarter starting March 5 this year.

Judge Hooper told his decision to a group of student protesters before he announced it in court this afternoon. The students were representatives of about 400 youngsters who marched on the federal courthouse through the icy streets of Atlanta at noon.

Most of the students went home after hearing of the delay, but the courtroom remained packed with white housewives.

The student march, second in the past four days, began at the Capitol. Protesters were greeted there by Gov. Lester Maddox, who passed out dozens of small American flags and marched once around the Capitol with the group.

Later in the afternoon, Atlanta School Superintendent John Lesons met with student leaders from each high school, urging them to remain calm and to consider the bad picture their marches presented to the rest of the nation.

Gov. Maddox has urged defiance of integration orders and boycotts of integrated schools. This week-

Atlanta, Jan. 13 (UPI)—The body of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. was moved quietly before dawn today from South View Cemetery to a new grave near the Ebenezer Baptist Church where he had served as pastor, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference said.

An SCLC spokesman said the move was made a few hours after the Atlanta Board of Aldermen approved the reburial. Such approval is required for burial within the city limits at any site other than a cemetery.

"It is fitting and proper that a memorial to his life and work be established near his birthplace on Auburn Ave. and his beloved spiritual home, the Ebenezer Baptist Church," the aldermen said in a resolution.

Aliotti Decides Against Running for Governor

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13 (AP)—Democratic Mayor Joseph Aliotti announced yesterday that he will not run for governor of California this year.

His statement followed disclosures last month that he had split fees with Washington State officials that had been earned in a series of anti-trust suits against electrical equipment manufacturers on behalf of public utilities.

Roger Boas, state Democratic chairman, called for unity behind Jess Unruh, assembly minority leader, as the party's candidate to oppose Gov. Ronald Reagan in November.

## Brandt Bids East Germany Humanize Its Ties With Bonn

BONN, Jan. 13 (UPI)—East Germany could most easily win international recognition by humanizing relations with West Germany, Chancellor Willy Brandt said today.

He told the East German leaders they ought to treat Germans at least as well as they treat foreigners.

"Visits and trips [to and from East Germany] ought not to be made more difficult for Germans than for other people," Mr. Brandt said in a preview of his state-of-the-nation report to parliament.

"The intention to travel from one Germany into the other Germany must not be hindered by forceful measures."

Mr. Brandt's written report was a summary of the address he will make before the lower house (Bundestag) tomorrow.

Recognition Effort

The West German chancellor made an oblique comment on East Germany's demand for recognition by non-Communist countries as a sovereign state.

"It is obvious and unavoidable," he said, "that the attitude of the people of foreign states toward the Germans depends essentially on how one German state treats the members of its own nation."

"Humanization of inter-German relations naturally would have an effect on international standing," he added. "Death, wounding and taking of prisoners along a frontier that runs through the middle of one's own nation speaks a language that cannot be ignored."

East German Foreign Minister Otto Winzer repeated his government's demand for international recognition in an interview published in East Berlin today. He warned the West Germans that the road to the good relations they hope to develop with Moscow runs through East Germany.

The new West German government must pay the price of recognition, he said, if it wants to implement its plan to improve relations with East European nations.

As an example, he said West Germany could not achieve the reconciliation it seeks with Poland without the consent of East Germany.

Mr. Brandt will expand on his written report in his Bundestag speech tomorrow. The West German cabinet approved the text this morning. Debate on the speech is scheduled for Thursday and Friday, with the Christian Democratic op-

position expected to make trouble. The chancellor's report showed that West and East Germany have only a trickle of trade with each other and only a few other points of contact.

Cigarettes Are Burning Issue

SEOUL, Jan. 13 (AP)—South Korean President Park Chung-hee decreed yesterday that government officials found smoking foreign cigarettes, mostly American, would be fired.

Mr. Park issued the stern order during a briefing on the crackdown by the Office of Monopoly on foreign cigarettes, which are totally banned here.

Under the present regulations, a person found smoking a foreign cigarette is subject to a fine of 4,000 won (\$13.33). Some local smokers complain that Korean cigarettes have recently deteriorated in quality and are expensive.

Germans Reject Italian Report of Defregger Probe

BONN, Jan. 13 (WP)—A dispute appeared to be shaping up today between Italian and West German authorities over Munich's auxiliary Bishop Matthias Defregger, who is accused of participating in a wartime massacre of Italian villagers.

Bishop Defregger has admitted passing on an order which resulted in the shooting of 17 men from the village of Fletto in 1944. At the time, he was a German Army captain, and the action was a reprisal for alleged partisan activity in the region.

Italian authorities said yesterday that an order for Bishop Defregger's arrest on a charge of murder or mass murder would be issued. But the state attorney in Munich, where Bishop Defregger resides as principal assistant to Julius Cardinal Döpfner, said today that the investigative report received from Italy contains "no basis for any proceeding" against the auxiliary bishop.

The Munich attorney, Dr. Manfred Ludolph, made his assessment on the basis of a one-and-a-half-page memorandum received from the Italian state attorney in Aquisila. Dr. Ludolph or one of his deputies is scheduled to go to Aquisila next week to be fully briefed on the Italian investigation.

Republican Runs For Kennedy Seat

BOSTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Josiah A. Spaulding, former chairman of the Republican party in Massachusetts, yesterday announced his candidacy for the U.S. Senate seat held by Democrat Edward M. Kennedy.

Mr. Spaulding, 46, challenged Sen. Kennedy to "face-to-face" debates, but said he did not think Sen. Kennedy would accept.

Mr. Spaulding, who never has been elected to public office, declined to say how he thought Sen. Kennedy's fortunes would be affected by his auto accident on Chappaquiddick Island in which Mary Jo Kopechne died.

Neither man is expected to have any major primary opposition.

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## The Role of the Powers

Both the Soviet Union and the United States have accused one another of altering positions previously adopted in respect to the Middle East. But the plain fact is that neither has changed fundamentally—and therefore peace in the Middle East is as remote as before the powers began their talks on the subject.

Moscow adheres to the stand that Israel must abandon all territory occupied in 1967; that a de facto peace would begin with the withdrawal, with a de jure peace to follow the completion of this process. Israel has experienced a de facto cessation of hostilities and the abandonment of territories seized—which proved only an armed truce. It does not propose to pull back at all without some guarantees of a genuine de jure peace, and apparently intends to hold on to some of the ground gained in 1967 in any case.

The United States may differ with Israel about the extent of immediate withdrawal, but it sympathizes with the Israeli demand that there be at least the beginnings of formal negotiations between the parties in interest as evidence that a de jure peace can be agreed upon in good faith. Consequently, it adheres to the Rhodes formula of negotiation through a UN intermediary, with some territorial matters as part of these negotiations.

This is the vital difference between the powers. The Soviet Union wants them to agree on a substantive settlement, in effect, which would drive Israel back to its pre-1967 boundaries, without any diplomatic contacts between the parties in interest. Whether such a settlement would be considered binding on the Arab governments, to say nothing of the intransigent and increasingly powerful Arab guerrilla movement, is questionable. There are strict limits upon the ability of any great power, or combination of great powers, to influence smaller states, and neither Israel nor the United States can have much confidence in the will of the Soviet Union to force such states as, say, Syria or Iraq, to abide by conditions laid down for them.

The angry Israeli reaction to the concessions implied in the American plan indicates these limitations. It would seem that the Soviet Union has prudently decided to avoid a similar Arab reaction—even if Moscow has thereby nullified any hope that the powers could play an impartial and disinterested role in peace-making. The Soviet Union professes to want further discussions with the United States—but, apparently, only on its own, or on Arab terms. There are points of agreement between the two nations. But these are not really significant as long as the central division is so wide and so decisive.

## Biafra Surrenders

Biafra surrendered Monday. It was an inevitable end to a struggle that was unequal from the beginning and for a cause whose hopelessness has been apparent for many months. The surrender statement by Brig. Philip Effiong suggests that many in Biafra's leadership had long recognized that continued military resistance could only increase the already grievous losses of the Ibos and their allies; but it was not until Gen. Ojukwu had fled that the realists could take the needed action to end the war. Having led his people to disaster, Gen. Ojukwu did not add to his stature in history by fleeing at the last moment with his family and his white Mercedes.

It took the federal Nigerian forces two and a half years to put down the rebellion despite their vast superiority in manpower, military equipment and foreign aid. The Biafrans fought bravely and skillfully, endured hunger and disease on a massive scale and exhibited incredible ingenuity in overcoming the hardships of their isolated position. Their perseverance in the face of staggering losses reflected their own idealism, the obduracy of their leadership and, not least, the widespread conviction among many Ibos that to surrender meant to die. Traces of that fear are detectable even in Brig. Effiong's moving statement of surrender.

Eyewitness reports indicate that the present situation in the area where Biafra made its last stand are literally terrible. Masses

of hungry and panic-stricken refugees are on the move; food reserves are scarce or nonexistent and confusion and despair are widespread. Even with the best will in the world, the victorious federal Nigerian forces have neither the organization nor the resources to restore quick stability, feed the hungry, house the homeless and perform all the many other vital tasks needed to end suffering and prevent additional deaths. While Gen. Gowon has called for correct and humane behavior by his troops, it cannot be easy for Nigerian soldiers to shift overnight from killing and hating Biafrans to helping and saving them.

In this critical situation, it is extremely urgent that a massive international relief effort be set in motion immediately to bring food, medical supplies, emergency housing units and other needed material and personnel into the area of greatest suffering. It is an essential prerequisite that the remaining Biafran military units lay down their arms in response to Brig. Effiong's order. But the Lagos government has a compelling responsibility to take prompt advantage of the relief offers extended by President Nixon and the heads of other governments. Procrastination would be inexcusable from a humanitarian standpoint, would lose for Nigeria world sympathy and would create new bitterness to complicate further the already monumental task of healing the deep wounds of the civil war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Epitaph for Biafra

The first—but probably not the last—attempt to revise the map of Africa along ethnic lines has now failed. The very name of Biafra will soon belong to the past. But anyone who has visited that area, particularly in recent times, is certain to retain a vivid memory of the department of its sorely tried people.

Undernourishment was borne without complaint. No beggars were to be found. The leaders, by no means all Ibo tribesmen but also representatives of minority tribes in the region, maintained a stoic calm. These traits united to form a total picture which stood out in brilliant contrast to the rest of Africa.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

To its shame, the British government played a major role in the Nigerian war. It kept up a supply of arms and financial assistance to Nigeria. And while this was going on, Harold Wilson himself went to Nigeria on a peace mission.

The actions of the British government were explained away by the "influence" it could have on the federal Nigerian government. If this influence exists, Mr. Wilson must now use it to ensure that the ceasefire is a genuine one. Arms shipments must immediately give way to a massive airlift of food and medical supplies.

—From the *Daily Express* (London).

### Jumbo Jet Era

The arrival of the 365-seat jumbo jet marks the opening of a new period in world aviation. By the end of the year about 70 in all are expected to be in service.

But the jumbo is only the first of a new generation of aircraft that are due to make their appearance within the next few years. All have been designed to meet the expected rapid growth of air travel.

Air lines have committed themselves to this huge new investment at a time when their average return on capital employed is already low. The jumbo jets are intrinsically cheap to operate provided they are reasonably full; but it is conceivable that the first effect of their introduction, as when jets replaced piston-engined aircraft, may be a surplus of carrying capacity. But the passenger has no reason to grumble.

—From the *Financial Times* (London).

### Under the Battlefields

The center of the Middle East conflict is situated at the very heart of the great regions where are found the most important oil reserves in the world, and it is also for oil reserves discovered under the soil that Nigeria and Biafra have been fighting for the past two years. All this oil gives to the arguments by which one pretends to justify intervention or abstention a certain odor which is not that of total good faith.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 14, 1895

PARIS—Paris has gone through some strange weather experience during the last forty-eight hours. The sleet which fell late on Sunday froze as soon as it touched the ground and rendered carriage traffic almost an impossibility. The last omnibuses were quite unable to move and most of the tramways were immobilized the whole night through. The hard winter has blanketed the entire Paris area.

### Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 14, 1920

PARIS—In Romanian political circles the consequences of Denikin's defeat, which brings the Bolsheviks up to Romanian territory, are being keenly discussed. The Romanian Army is confident that it will be able to withstand an eventual Bolshevik offensive. Pears are expressed, however, that it will be difficult to obtain equipment because the Romanian leu is quoted at such a low rate here.



## A Contest of Wills in Mississippi

By Bruce Galphin

CANTON, Miss.—On a wall-sized photographic map in his office, school superintendent Lamar Fortenberry pointed to the city's five public schools, and with his finger traced the contrasting attendance zones proposed by the local board and by HEW experts.

HEW's plan is mathematically neat. The town's black population is concentrated on the west side. HEW proposed an attendance line that sliced horizontally through the city, leaving the school population about 70 percent black and 30 percent white on each side. The local board proposed a north-south line that would have resulted in about a third of the black pupils attending predominantly white schools, and about 10 percent of the whites in schools with black majorities.

After the Supreme Court ruled out any further integration delay in 30 Mississippi districts, the Fifth Circuit ordered the HEW plan adopted. The other was found to retain too many vestiges of a dual racial system. Precise as the HEW version was, it could work only if local whites cooperated. They didn't. Instead, they have thrown up composition-board walls in an abandoned ten-block area, and enrolled virtually all Canton's white children in the segregated private academy.

Mr. Fortenberry estimates there will be more than 200 white pupils attending class with some 3,500 Negroes when public schools reopen.

"I could have held this thing together if the court had accepted anything that was administratively feasible," he complained.

### Paying the Penalty

The Canton pattern is being repeated throughout Mississippi and other areas of the South where Negroes substantially outnumber whites, and may become even more common this fall when most of the remaining holdout districts come under final integration orders. It is the result of a contest of wills in which nobody wins. It has happened because adults on both sides have made mistakes, and children are forced to pay the penalty.

It does little good to talk of what might have been. If school officials had accepted the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation ruling in good faith, and racist politicians had not interfered, schools would long since have been integrated, even at the expense of one grade a year, and the statistically demonstrable education gap between black and white children in the South would not exist.

If the Nixon administration had not sought a delay in Mississippi, thus encouraging local procrastination, school boards might have gotten along with the job of drawing their own integration plans, thus diminishing the sting of public resistance and avoiding the educational trauma of mid-year shifts.

If HEW had not insisted on theoretical perfection in integration plans, there might be more integration in fact in systems like Canton's. Today the reality in districts like Canton is this:

Black children have equal access to public school facilities and facilities, but without whites there is no integration. Next fiscal year, when state aid is reallocated on the basis of reduced enrollment, public

schools will be slashed painfully. With predominantly black public schools and mostly white local and state lawmaking bodies, there will be added pressure to reduce public school spending.

For white parents, the victory is equally Pyrrhic. By enrolling in the "academies," they have preserved segregation. But the hastily organized academies, as distinguished from established private schools, are with rare exception inferior in plant, equipment and faculty. And in this poorest region of America, even the modest tuition most of the academies charge place severe strains on family budgets.

For the sake of the children, it is time for all parties to agree to a cease-fire and seek grounds for common agreement. That is not to say the courts can or should reverse their conclusion that school segregation is discriminatory and illegal. Nor, after 15 years, can a vindictive legal argument be made for further delay. The Supreme Court could hardly have ruled other than it did in its Oct. 29 "integrate now" order. The Nixon administration, by forcing the issue, only exacerbated a problem it was trying to diminish.

Nor could NAACP Legal Defense Fund lawyers and other civil rights stalwarts have failed to challenge the administration's footdragging. They have lived so long with "one more year" that they stand in danger of losing their constituents' faith—and perhaps their own—in the judicial system. Yet at this one moment in time, at least, things in parts of Mississippi are worse than ever for their efforts.

Perhaps it would be best for black and white children alike for civil rights forces to pause before pursuing the issue further in the courts—to live for a moment with the less-than-theoretically perfect instead of pressing the worse-than-ever alternative—to negotiate, not litigate.

In Yazoo City, in Columbia and elsewhere in Mississippi, for example, officials have responded to integration orders by transferring whole classes—teachers and all—to different schools. Individual classes remain almost totally segregated. The scheme is so transparent that if it is taken to court soon, it will be ruled out this school term. Yet could not such speed accomplish more harm than good?

### Suspect Arguments

In Yazoo and Columbia, most white children are staying in public schools. Black and white children in massive numbers at least are entering the same building and sharing the same facilities in a state that has said "never" more persistently than any other. This limited degree of togetherness in the remaining few months of the term could do much to ease the alarms of students and parents alike. In Columbia and in Yazoo City particularly, school officials and prominent citizens have spoken out in degree unusual in Mississippi. Be- lievable calm for the remainder of the school year would strengthen their position.

Finally, massive changes of teachers and classroom entities in midyear can be educationally disastrous. If the same subject is taught by two different teachers, even of the same race in the same

school, their classes often stand at far different points by mid-year, racial considerations aside. Unfortunately, Southern politicians have cried "wolf" so often—have raised so many frivolous and irrelevant objections to integration—that genuine educational arguments are suspect.

Other than the humane consideration that enforced racial separation is itself a badge of inferiority doing incalculable damage to the spirit of a Negro child, there are two sound educational reasons for pursuing integration.

One is that it helps break the almost universal pattern of inferior buildings, equipment and teaching for black children in separate schools. The other is the demonstrable fact that children with disadvantaged backgrounds learn better in racially (and culturally) mixed classes.

If Southern educators would accept these goals in good faith, and could be free of pressures from both sides, they could use the next few months fruitfully and creatively to prepare for next fall. After 15 years of procrastination and active resistance, such a hope may be naive. But the alternative is the continued injury of both black and white children.

WASHINGTON—The toughest problem for President Nixon in pursuing "Vietnamization" of the war may not be those domestic critics who think that, at best, the scheme will take too long and, at worst, that it is a plan for lighting a fuse on a bomb. It is President Thieu of South Vietnam who is likely to cause more trouble than any of these unheeded voices.

They will tell you here in Washington that the aim is to get all American ground combat troops out of Vietnam by the end of 1970. But Thieu is having none of that; at his news conference last week he said that was an "impossible and impractical" goal and that, instead, "it will take many years." The South Vietnamese president was nothing if not blunt. His government's cooperation with further American withdrawals, he said, hinged on an American response to his requests for additional military equipment, funds, and aid "to improve the living conditions of Vietnamese soldiers and their families."

Together, these answers mean that Thieu has no intention of taking over the fighting with South Vietnamese troops by the end of 1970; that he is prepared to exact a high price for approving American withdrawal; and that if withdrawals are faster and larger than he desires, he is willing to smash the false front of agreement on Vietnamization that has been erected here and in Saigon.

Just in case anyone still thinks this prickly ally might relax his terms for negotiating a peace, or give Nixon some room to turn around at Paris, Thieu said that "a coalition government means death" and in order that no one might be so deluded as to think

## The Army Press Gag

By Herbert Mitgang

NEW YORK—In Paris during World War I, the lieutenant in charge of Stars and Stripes, the grandfather of Army newspapers, placed his managing editor, Pvt. Harold W. Ross, under arrest because of an argument over the correct use of a comma.

Ross stood in the corner for awhile; then the lieutenant freed the future editor of the New Yorker because he didn't know how to put out the paper himself.

Military journalism is a contradiction in terms. The colonels commanding and the sergeants reporting are both in trouble these days in Vietnam.

An enlisted man is being court-martialed for saying that he and fellow journalists were not able to deliver the truth over the Armed Forces Vietnam Network. The Army says with a straight face that the soldier is being tried not for what he broadcast—he had been running film about the Saigon black market and the Thieu government's censorship of civilian newspapers—but for refusing to drive a truck.

The problem of how to balance press freedom with military security is tougher in Vietnam than it was in World Wars I and II because of the nature and location of this guerrilla war. A Regular Army colonel recently dubbed the Pacific Stars and Stripes the "Hanoi Herald" because it printed an account of an infantry company hard hit by the Viet Cong and forced to pull back.

### Protecting 'Morale'

The colonel represented a commonly held view. It is that military news organs should never interfere with military "morale," a word subject to personal interpretation.

Ever since mid-1945—when the Pacific edition of Stars and Stripes was belatedly allowed to begin publishing by the publicity-minded Gen. MacArthur—the Asian command in Honolulu and Tokyo has regarded the newspaper as a headquarters house organ.

In contrast, Gen. Marshall and Eisenhower permitted Stars and Stripes to publish—with great freedom for its soldier reporters and editors—from the moment American troops arrived in England and North Africa.

The tradition of trammelled news in the Pacific area (with notable exceptions of courageous reporting) was carried over to Vietnam. Nothing better sums up the enigma of the edition reaching the troops in Southeast Asia than its ambiguous masthead phrase: "An authorized unofficial publication."

A visitor to the prosperous-looking

ing building in Japan where Stars and Stripes is printed comes away impressed by the facilities and the brass. It is not truly the enlisted man's newspaper. Gen. Pershing encouraged for the AEP. Although a bureau exists in Saigon with soldier reporters, the immediacy of Vietnam is not apparent in the Tokyo editorial offices.

The reason given for publishing in Japan when there's a war on in Vietnam is convenience. Of the same reasoning applied in World War II, Stars and Stripes would never have left London to follow the troops. But the unusual reasons are to insure closer American command control and to avoid possible harassment on the scene by the sovereign Vietnam government.

Suppression of strictly military news—even without formal censorship—is recognized as necessary by military and civilian correspondents. No reporter or editor would want to disclose secrets, such as the location of a patrol or the signals of a rescue helicopter, that would endanger the lives of soldiers.

### Touchy Subjects

But the trouble comes for military journalists because of certain touchy news reporting anti-war sentiment at home and abroad that challenges the presence in Vietnam, and reporting about the Saigon government, its democracy or lack of it and the abilities of the ARVN forces.

Unlike World Wars I and II, Vietnam is now more of a political than a military story. American policy in Vietnam, including "Vietnamization," is basic news because of the departure of Americans depends on the progress of Saigon's government and replacement troops. An Army newspaper or television station that avoids stories on such matters loses the trust of its readers and viewers; clippings sent from home and news magazines bought in PXs expose the facts anyway.

The underlying difficulty for both the armed forces and its journalists is the Vietnam conflict itself. It is an unpopular war, fought in a strange land without battle lines, against an uncertain enemy and for uncertain ally. Combat news can be grasped and reported but diplomatic news is hidden and complex and controversial.

The problem of disclosing all aspects of an unwieldy war will nettle the military command as long as the Vietnam involvement sputters along. While it does, Americans in uniform are not likely to be denied the news of their own story and their own destiny.

## Talking Tough in Saigon

By Tom Wicker

South Vietnamese had become concerned enough that they decided they wouldn't go to the peace table until after the election, or that they would hold back.

They held back for the crucial period from Oct. 14 to Oct. 21, according to Clark Clifford, and Johnson may well be right that "if the South Vietnamese had not drug their feet" for that time, Humphrey would have been elected.

Interestingly enough, however, he was not critical of Saigon's foot-dragging but of Humphrey for the Salt Lake City speech. That suggests the bitter truth—that having created and then sustained the Thieu government, having made it in the Johnson administration the instrument of the "freedom and self-determination" for which the nation was supposed to be fighting, and in the Nixon administration the linchpin of the "Vietnamization" by which the war is supposed to be ended, Johnson and Nixon in turn became as dependent on Nguyen Van Thieu as he on them.

Hubert Humphrey found out in 1968 how much power that gives Thieu. Now it looks like Nixon's turn.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Editor: Robert T. MacDonald  
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Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 21 Rue de Berri, Paris-8e, France. Tel.: 222-90-00. Telex: 88-960. Cable: Herald, Paris. ©1970 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter R. Thayer.

Subscription	1 year (12 issues)	2 years (24 issues)
Algeria (air)	75.00	140.00
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## U.S. Says Latest Soviet Note Is 'Retreat' on Mideast Stand

By Peter Grose

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—In the latest Soviet note on the Middle East, American peace proposals were rejected as "one-sided and pro-Israeli."

Moscow thus rejected key points at the United States thought it had agreed upon in months of painstaking negotiations.

The complete text of the Soviet response, given to Secretary of State William P. Rogers by Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin on Jan. 13, was made available yesterday. It replied to U.S. proposals of Oct. 23.

The Soviet language seemed harsh and unyielding to observers, noting "certain progress" in American concessions that had already angered Israel—but insisting on further conditions that would benefit the Arab states.

State Department officials, who have publicly labeled the Soviet document a "retreat" from earlier positions, are making no secret of their disappointment and their doubts about the further value of the year-old Big Four efforts for peace, as long as the Russians adhere to this position.

## Lebanon Sets New Policy For Defense

BEIRUT, Jan. 13 (NYT).—The Lebanese government decided last night on a new defense policy to counter Israeli attacks on the eastern border.

Premier Rashid Karami announced after a five-hour meeting of the cabinet of ministers under resident Charles Helou that steps would be taken to "fortify" villages along the border. The villages are to be provided with weapons and armed by the army.

The premier also announced that the government had decided to provide the army with more arms if he did not say where the arms could be obtained. Lebanon has been getting her weapons from Western countries such as France and Britain.

Mr. Karami said that Lebanon would seek Arab assistance for her new defense plans. He said he and foreign Minister Nassim Majdalani could visit certain Arab countries to discuss the Lebanese plans.

**Targets of Raids**

Villages along Lebanon's southern border have been targets of repeated Israeli raids in the last week apparently in reprisal for operations by commandos from Lebanese territory.

Meanwhile, Lebanese authorities denied charges by the commando organizations that Lebanon was "engaging on an agreement reached in Cairo last November under which facilities were to be granted to the guerrillas."

Mr. Karami, who succeeded in forming a cabinet only after a seven-month crisis over the commando issue, had been settled, declared that he and the minister of interior were prepared to discuss with the commando leaders their complaints about application of the agreement.

"Let all rest assured," he emphasized in a statement quoted by the official Lebanese radio, "that Lebanon will continue her stand in defending the rights of the Palestinian people and of supporting the Palestinian struggle."

## Egypt, Sudan, Libya Move Closer to Regional Alliance

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Egypt, Sudan and Libya moved a step closer to a regional alliance today with agreement to organize a series of ministerial commissions to study coordination of economic, cultural, military and political affairs.

The commissions are to meet in February and March to prepare specific recommendations to be submitted to President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt and to the revolutionary leaders of the other two members of the alliance, Gen. Gaafar al-Numeiri of the Sudan and Lt. Col. Muammar Qaddafi of Libya.

## Blanche Scott, 1st U.S. Aviatix, Is Dead at 84

ROCHESTER, N.Y., Jan. 13 (UPI).—Mrs. Blanche Scott, 84, America's first woman pilot, died yesterday. Mrs. Scott, a native of Rochester, also became in 1910 the first woman to drive an automobile across the country.

Her first solo flight was made Sept. 6, 1910, in Hammondsport, N.Y., in a Curtiss pusher aircraft. She received flying instruction from aviation pioneer Glenn H. Curtiss.

She was beaten by two weeks by a French barnstormer in becoming the first aviatix in the world.

Mrs. Scott suffered 41 broken ones from crashes, but considered herself lucky. "Most of us got killed," she said.

**Marc Bischoff**

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Jan. 13 (AP).—Marc Bischoff, 76, a criminologist, died here Sunday. It was announced today.

Mr. Bischoff, former director of Lausanne University's Criminological Institute, was an adviser to police organizations in several countries, including Brazil, Austria, Yugoslavia and Thailand. He also was a consultant of the international police organization Interpol.

**Alice Peyton Brown**

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Mrs. Alice Peyton Brown, 115, who was born into slavery near Lexington, Va., eight years before the Civil War began, died here Friday.

Mrs. Brown, known for years in Harlem as Mother Brown, told an interviewer recently: "White folks haven't changed that much. There are some who still want to keep us nigger down. They don't want us to get up with them; it's always been the way."

Mrs. Brown was married and widowed twice. Her two children died in their teens.

**Rome Traffic Banned**

ROME, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Traffic will be banned from the Piazza Margutta and the square in front of the Trevi Fountain here from next Sunday, in the newest move by Rome city authorities to keep cars away from tourist sites.

**Fire in Alaska Motel**

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Jan. 13 (UPI).—A pre-dawn fire burned a 100-room motel on the outskirts of Anchorage to the ground today. One person was known dead.



FINAL VOYAGE—Soviet cosmonauts carry the coffin of Voskhod-2 pilot, Pavel I. Belyayev, to a grave in Novodevichy cemetery, a resting place for well-known Soviet figures, one mile from the Kremlin. Col. Belyayev, who commanded the 1965 earth-orbiting flight during which Alexei Leonov became the first man to walk in space, died last week of complications resulting from a bleeding ulcer.

## Mirage Sale Is Defended By Schumann

By Henry Giniger

PARIS, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann told Gaullist deputies today that France's policy in the Mediterranean area had helped it regain influence in the whole Arab world.

The foreign minister defended the government's approval of a sale of 50 Mirage-3 fighter planes to Libya by saying that the conditions and dates of delivery would not compromise efforts by the Big Four powers to agree on a solution to the Mideast conflict.

Mr. Schumann said that if France did not pursue its arms policy in the Middle East "others would take her place." This was presumably an allusion to the Soviet Union. But he said France was not selling arms "to just anybody on just any conditions."

The French agreement with Libya forbids the latter to yield the arms to a third party. In addition, officials have said that the first deliveries of Mirages would not take place before 1971. By this time, the French are optimistic that the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France acting together, could come up with a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict that, Mr. Schumann said, would be acceptable to both sides.

**Some Had Doubts**

Mr. Schumann addressed the members of the Gaullist majority in the National Assembly, some of whom had expressed doubts about French arms policy. According to subsequent accounts, the foreign minister said that one might argue with the policy but one could not say it was ambiguous.

The charge of ambiguity had arisen because of reports that Iraq is also seeking French arms. A French arms embargo in force since 1967 was supposed to apply to the direct participants in the Arab-Israeli war, namely Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Syria. But there is no embargo on arms to Iraq, although Iraq participated in the air war and has troops in Jordan.

Reports that Iraq was seeking to buy Mirages have been denied here. However, the Iraqis have shown an interest recently in the latest models of the Dassault-built plane.

An agreement by Iraq to purchase Mirages, reached two years ago, has never been executed because no deposit was received by the builder.

As for Libya, the belief is widespread that the small Libyan Air Force would not be able to handle a fleet of 50 Mirages and that sooner or later they would find their way to the fighting front.

## U.K. Bars License For West End Gambling Club

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP).—The National Gambling Board turned thumbs down today on Crookford's, the plush West End gambling club.

The board's refusal to grant Crookford's a license meant that the club, one of Europe's most famous, where noble and commoner have ventured their money for over 140 years, must cease operations on July 1, 1971. On that date, Britain's new gambling regulations go into effect. These stipulate that without license, clubs may not operate roulette, baccarat and chemin-de-fer and blackjack tables.

No reason for the refusal was given, but there was some speculation that the board was moving against foreign ownership of Britain's gaming. Two Frenchmen, Gilbert Benham and Joseph Khadda, bought Crookford's in 1967.

Also refused licenses were the New Casanova and the Knightsbridge Sporting Club.

**Cuba's Sugar Problems**

MIAMI, Jan. 13 (AP).—Torrential rains have thrown Cuba's efforts to harvest a record ten-million-ton crop of sugar off schedule and forced work stoppages at 20 processing mills, Radio Havana said yesterday.

Premier Fidel Castro said shortages of spare parts and equipment breakdowns at the mills also were slowing Cuba's production rate, according to a broadcast monitored in Miami.

## Nixon to Show U.S. Spending Less, Allies More on Defense

BRUSSELS, Jan. 13 (AP).—President Nixon's administration, it was learned today, will produce figures to show that some European allies are increasing their defense spending while the United States is cutting down its own military expenditure.

The figures are designed to counter a resolution which Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., the Senate majority leader, plans to introduce. He wants to cut U.S. forces in Europe, arguing that west Europeans are not pulling their weight in defense.

U.S. officials at this headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization said that the following countries were increasing their defense budgets in 1970 by these percentages:

West Germany	6.5%
Belgium	2.4%
Greece	2.6%
The Netherlands	0.6%
Luxembourg	0.8%
Norway	2.9%
Portugal	5.1%
Turkey	8.4%

An unofficial estimate, based on published figures for 1969, put the increased spending for the eight countries at \$450 million.

The increases are partly the result of pledges made after the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. The officials had no percentages for Britain, Canada, Italy and Denmark, which are reducing their defense expenditures this year.

**A 5.2% Reduction**

So is the United States, which is planning a \$73-billion military budget for the year ending June 30, 1971. This would be a reduction of 5.2 percent from the preceding year.

The European and American figures are not strictly comparable, since the calculations for Europe are made in dollars of constant value while those for the United States do not take inflation into account. If they did, the reduction in American defense spending would be considerably greater.

The United States has been spending well over 9 percent of its gross national product on defense. Its European allies have not gone beyond the 6.2 percent of Portugal, a poor country with a big military problem in Africa. Luxembourg, a wealthy country though small, has been spending only 1 percent.

These European percentages will

**McKay Thinks Wife Is Dead; Search Continues**

LONDON, Jan. 13 (UPI).—Allec McKay, husband of Muriel McKay, missing from her Wimbledon home for 15 days, said today he believed his wife was dead.

Scotland Yard detectives and the hundreds of police assigned to the search for Mrs. McKay, 55, have turned up no clue to the woman's whereabouts.

Since she disappeared from her home police have treated Mrs. McKay's disappearance as an abduction. Police troopers had to wait for a thaw before they could search ponds and lakes in the Wimbledon district and were continuing their search today.

Two weeks ago, Mr. McKay, 60, acting chairman of the Sunday newspaper News of the World, received a letter—believed to have been written by his wife—asking for help. Since then there has been no message.

## Operation Ruled Out For Nazi Prisoner

ROME, Jan. 13 (AP).—Officials of a Rome military hospital said today that an ex-Nazi SS officer serving a life sentence in Italy will not undergo surgery since he is not suffering from a perforated duodenal ulcer.

The prisoner, Walter Roder, 50, was convicted for the massacre of 1,800 Italian civilians during World War II. Roder was rushed to the Rome hospital from the Gaeta prison Saturday. He was suffering from lung and stomach complications from influenza and from a possible duodenal ulcer.

## Russia Announces Renewed Talks With China in Peking

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW, Jan. 13 (NYT).—The Soviet Union and Communist China have resumed negotiations in Peking, a Soviet government spokesman said today.

The announcement put an end to growing speculation on the status of the talks which began nearly four months ago.

Leonid M. Zamyatin, head of the press department of the Foreign Ministry, said it was "too early" to assess the progress of the latest round of negotiations which began Oct. 20 and were recessed for three weeks when First Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kuznetsov, the chief Soviet negotiator, returned to Moscow.

Mr. Kuznetsov flew back to Peking Jan. 2, but until Mr. Zamyatin's disclosure, there had been no official word on whether the talks had actually resumed. Because of the renewal of polemics since the new year, some diplomats had been speculating that the talks might have broken down.

Mr. Zamyatin did not say on what date the talks actually had resumed, but it was assumed to have been some time last week.

"The Soviet side does not lack good will at these negotiations and we would like to hope that at these talks a positive and realistic approach will triumph," he said.

Soviet sources had said previously that no progress had been reached in the first stage of talks because of Chinese insistence on limiting the agenda to border questions and to demands that Moscow acknowledge that much of its Far Eastern territory had been obtained through "unequal treaties" with China in the 19th century.

The Russians refuse to discuss the legality of the frontiers and are said to be seeking to broaden the talks to include trade, cultural and political questions as well as refinements of the border.

## Graham Greene Alleges Massacre By Haiti Regime

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP).—British novelist Graham Greene charged today that President Francois Duvalier's regime in Haiti last year gunned down men, women and children in a massacre compared to the alleged My Lai killings in Vietnam.

Mr. Greene, whose book "The Comedians" dealt with life under Mr. Duvalier's regime, claimed that "a massacre very similar to the affair of My Lai took place last year at Cap-Haitien, the little town well known to motorists."

In a letter to the "Times" of London, Mr. Greene said: "To make Haiti seem respectable again for American tourists Papa Doc has turned to killing so-called Communists. During last summer he claimed to have killed 85 in the Port-au-Prince area—a success he is believed to owe to the assistance of the CIA."

Mr. Greene claimed that "after killing the known left-wing sympathizers in Cap-Haitien, the Ton Ton Macoute (President Duvalier's personal police) proceeded with a plan of slum clearance, indiscriminately machine-gunning the inhabitants of the poor quarter of La Fosse, men, women and children."

The author gave no details of evidence to back up his charge, and did not elaborate on his contention that the CIA, the U.S. intelligence agency, was involved.

## F-4 Piloted by Son Of AF Chief Crashes

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP).—An F-4 fighter-bomber piloted by the son of the Air Force Chief of Staff crashed in San Pablo Bay yesterday soon after takeoff from Hamilton Air Force Base, Calif., the Defense Department reported.

Capt. John D. Ryan, 29, son of Gen. John D. Ryan, and Capt. J. Travis Nelson, 29, both were listed by the Air Force as missing.

The plane was on a training flight from Hamilton to its home base in New Mexico.

## India to Buy U.S. Planes For Airline

### Russia Is Outbid In Two-Year Sale

NEW DELHI, Jan. 13 (NYT).—In an East-West competition, Americans have outbid Russians in the sale of passenger planes to India for its domestic airline.

The Indian government took two years to make up its mind on the American plane, the Boeing-737, by which time the price of the plane had gone up by 10 percent.

Much of the delay was caused by government wavering in the face of Soviet pressure on behalf of the Tu-154, a new and largely unproved plane.

The decision was further complicated by an alleged bribe offer made by the local representative of the Douglas Aircraft Co. to win acceptance of the DC-9, a plane that was at one stage favored by the government.

**\$40 Million Deal**

The final agreement, approved by the cabinet last weekend, calls for the purchase of seven Boeing 737s, two for delivery this year and the remaining five by April, 1971, at a total cost of about \$40 million.

These twin-jet, 115-passenger planes will augment the fleet of Indian Airlines and will make possible the gradual retirement of Caravelle and Viscount planes. The government's other airline, Air India, operates on long-range international routes.

The new planes will be used on the main trunk routes between Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi, while smaller planes in the fleet, such as Dutch Fokker Friendship and American DC-3s, will continue to fly the shorter regional hops.

## Weather Curtails 747 Maiden Trip

LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP).—Pan American Airways cut short the maiden flight of its huge 747 jet to Europe today, giving in to a plague of weather and engine troubles.

Pan Am ordered Capt. Jess Tranter to take off this afternoon from London's Heathrow Airport for New York, cancelling visits to Frankfurt, Rome, Paris and Lisbon.

"The decision was a combination of things," a spokesman said. "We have been delayed so long by weather the plane couldn't make the planned trip and still get back in time for the christening by Mrs. Richard Nixon."

The President's wife will christen the plane Jan. 15 at Washington's Dulles Airport.

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## Paris Theater

## Clandel at Comédie-Française

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 13.—When André Gide was asked who was the greatest French poet, he replied: "Victor Hugo, alas! Paul Claudel is the greatest French poet-dramatist since Hugo, a fact that calls for no lacrymose apology. But Claudel's plays make huge demands on actors and directors that they were not performed until near the end of his life. He lived to be 85, but his very first play, the magnificent "Tête d'Or," written in 1889, was not performed until four years after his death. Jean-Louis Barrault opened the Théâtre de France (the former Odéon) in 1959 with this play.

âtre de France (the former Odéon) in 1959 with this play.

The Comédie-Française is now undertaking a presentation of a Claudel trilogy, set in 19th-century France, including "L'Otage," "Le Pain Dur" and "Le Père Humble." "L'Otage" entered the repertoire last year and was joined this week by an admirable production of "Le Pain Dur." "Le Père Humble" will follow, probably next autumn.

Claudel wrote for the ages and not for the theater of his time, the darling of which was Edmund Rostand. At the beginning of the century, when his

dramatic duties carried him to China, South America and the United States, Claudel, indifferent to contemporary popular taste, was devising a new form of drama: His religious mysticism, his larger-than-life, symbolic figures and his belief that a play should be of Wagnerian design, a vast opera of spoken words and exalted emotions, defied the theatrical conventions.

His "L'Annonce Fatma" and "Marie," the original draft of which he had completed in the 1890s, was his first work to be staged. He collaborated with the adventuresome Lugné-Poe on the production at the Théâtre de l'Œuvre in 1912. Darius Milhaud composed music for Claudel's version of "The Crucifixion" and there were scattered stagings of a few of his other plays between the wars, but it was Barrault who convinced Claudel to allow him to bring his masterpieces, "Partage de Midi" and "Le Souffleur de Sédin," to the footlights in the 1940s.

Now, with "L'Otage" and "Le Pain Dur" at the Comédie-Française, the Claudel Trilogy is well on its way to receiving a full production worthy of its stature.

## A Continuation

"Le Pain Dur" continues the story of Turelure, a servant devoted to high rank by the social change brought by the French Revolution. As shy and wily as Fouché, Turelure is ever ready to alter his opinions and allegiances to suit the powers that be. Here, he reappears as a minister of Louis-Philippe, the bourgeois king. But despite his cunning, he meets his match in his own son, a creature as ruthless as his parent. In a violent dispute over money the son causes his father to suffer a fatal heart-attack. The parable then marries his father's mistress, the enigmatic Jew, Sichel.

On the surface, the play is a



Paul Claudel

melodrama. Its setting is realistic and its *coups-de-théâtre* are broad enough to have delighted audiences of the Boulevard du Crime. But it is a melodrama written by a poetic genius. The conflicts symbolize the spirit's war with coarse materialism and the characters, despite their sordid acts, are lent a tragic grandeur in a play of mighty size and compelling power. There are flashes of sarcasm wit too, as when the threatened father exclaims in his defense, "I'm a good Christian—like Voltaire."

The director, Jean-Marie Serreau, has accomplished a noble theatrical feat, bringing the strange drama into clear focus and according it constant vitality behind the footlights. François Chammatte's Turelure is an imposing portrait, François Beaulieu scores strongly as his relentless son, Michel Echeverry adds humor as the grasping merchant, pawnbroker and capitalist. And Albert Aveline as the subtle Sichel and Ludmila Mikael as the Polish exile of yearning soul contribute exemplary characterizations.

## Music in London

## Barenboim: A Daring Man

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Beethoven is the "in" composer this year, having been born in 1770—not that he has ever been "out," and it seems wonderfully appropriate that the bicentenary should be inaugurated here with the thirty-two piano sonatas played by Daniel Barenboim, who is indisputably London's most "in" musician.

He is, in fact, so "in" that grumbling is becoming audible, or at least legible. "There are times," wrote Desmond Shawe-Taylor in the Sunday Times last week, "when we feel that as conductor pianist, accompanist, festival organizer, non-stop recording artist, well-published husband of Jacqueline du Pré, television star and so forth, he represents a kind of one-man takeover bid for the whole of English musical life."

An exaggeration, of course, in a musical community which pays such devoted homage to Britten, Elgar, Tippin, Mendelssohn and the Proms. But even if true, it would hardly be tragic; for Barenboim, at 27, is more than just an extraordinarily gifted musician and strikingly musical personality. He is a true Shogun, a master, incorporating an approach to the 19th-century masters that many of us had feared lost with the passing of Busch, Furtwängler, Kiehl, Knappertsbusch and Walter, among the conductors, and of Backhaus, Cortot, Fischer and Schnabel among the pianists.

There may be some justice in the complaint that Barenboim does too much, not in the sense that he is hogging the show, but in the sense that his performance suffers. In terms of poise and finish it does. But, as he puts it, "What I learn about Beethoven as a conductor is grist to my mill as a pianist, an vice-versa."

This is persuasively evident in his playing of the Beethoven sonatas. It is conductorship playing, or orchestral, if you prefer often reflecting impatience—as Beethoven's playing did—with limitations of something made of iron, wood and wire. But in his Beethoven vividly imagined and vividly realized, adventurous in its enterprise, often excessive in its coloration, contrasts an accentuations, daring to the point of recklessness in both her fast and very slow episodes, careless of the occasional mishap and at once relentless and poised in its communion with Beethoven's restless spirit.

On BBC-TV the other night we heard Isaac Stern talking about the inadequacy of musical notation, about how a thousand or a millionth of a second in the sounding of a note, or the subtlest shade in its intensity, color or duration, spelled the difference between art and penmanship. Barenboim knows all about that. There are better pianists around, and better conductors, too. But hardly a better musician, least of all when it comes to Beethoven.



Daniel Barenboim

## On Stage in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP).—This is how critics rated last week's show arrivals:

"Camino Real," the Tennessee Williams play in revival by the Lincoln Center Repertory Company, at the Beaumont Theater, was warmly praised by two of the three newspaper reviewers, one of three on TV. The Post led the praise with "the play is to be seen at its best in this production." The News also approved. Less impressed was The Times, which said, "there are some good performances, but the level is not as consistently high as in 'The Time of Your Life.'" The Associated Press comment: "Fantasy gets mauled inconspicuously." On the air, the production was liked by ABC-TV, panned by NBC-TV and CBS-TV.

The cast includes Jessica Tandy, Jean-Pierre Aumont, Al Pacino, Philip Bosco and Robert Symonds. It was directed by Milton Katselas with sets and costumes designed by Peter Wexler.

Off-Broadway arrivals included:

"Five on the Black Hand Side," a drama, at the American Place Theater, got two affirmative reviews. "Instructions for the Burning of Trains, etc. On the Erie Railways to Go Into Effect January 1, 1883," a now-vs.-then play at the Sheridan Square, was panned by five of six appraisers.

"Love and Maple Syrup," a Canadian romance revue at the Mercer-Hansberry, failed to please any of its five reviewers.

## Shirley Booth Will Return To Broadway

NEW YORK (NYT).—After an absence of almost ten years, Shirley Booth is returning to Broadway as the star of "Look to the Ladies," the new musical based on the successful movie and novel, "Lilies of the Field." It opens March 23 at the Lunt Theater.

Miss Booth will play the role of the stubborn and demanding mother superior of a convent maintained by five German refugees run on the edge of a desert in Southern Arizona. Reached at her desert home in La Quinta, Calif., Miss Booth said that she had agreed to appear in the show because "it is not suggestive nor will it cause any embarrassment."

"I'll be playing a mother superior and you can't get any nobler than that. Nowadays it is not easy finding something, you are proud of doing; this show has great appeal and I just adore the picture," she said. The book by Leonard Spigelglass, she said, "opens new vistas for the stage version and elaborates on the screen characters."

The film was produced in 1962 with Lili St. Cyr, the World War II Viennese star, in the role of the mother superior, and Sidney Poitier as an ex-GI handyman who comes to the rescue of the meager desert nunnery. For his portrayal, Poitier won an Oscar for best actor, the first Negro to achieve that distinction.

Miss Booth last appeared on the New York stage in "A Second String," presented on April 13, 1960. Asked about her long absence, the actress explained quite frankly: "My last three plays were flops. I suppose I'm being very brave, but I'm not nervous about it."

Jule Styne and Sammy Cahn wrote the music and lyrics, for "Look to the Ladies," which Joshua Logan will direct. The producers are Edgar Lansbury and Max J. Brown, in association with Richard Levine and Ralph Nelson.

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## John Lennon: The Beatle As an 'Adult' Artist

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The John "Beatle" Lennon circus took a new turn today at the London Arts Gallery on New Bond Street with the press opening of an exhibition of 14 original lithographs, with title page "An Adult John Lennon," the whole enclosed in a white vinyl bag, hence the title of the exhibition, if one may so term it, "Bag One."

Lennon has but two themes—himself and Mrs. Yoko Ono Lennon dressed and undressed, in the first going about their daily and evidently uninspired and uninspired lives; in the second going about the business of making love. The lithographs sell for \$96 each, \$1,320 for the set of 14.

As an artist—and whether one agrees or disagrees with his public pronouncements and his private opinions, one has to concede that John Lennon is an artist—he has of course every right to take any subject at all as his theme. And who indeed, about whom, better than the lives of John and Yoko Ono than Lennon himself? So the theme is valid, it seems to me, but his lack of technique is not.

Or at least, not in my opinion, though others might differ. "Velvet" exulted a German colleague, "how he has assimilated the influence of Grosse." "Perhaps," said an American friend, "these intimate drawings will break down that awful thing which I feel with young English people going into a West End gallery, that they

have to speak in whispers, as if they aren't questioning the importance of it."

"The dirty thoughts of a very small mind" was the opinion of one fairly orthodox viewer. "It should give the man the street some new idea," said a southern British critic, "on how to behave with a woman." At which his woman protested that perhaps it could teach the Lennons a thing or two.

And these conversations, my friends set me thinking that perhaps we are wrong to write about this exhibition art; that we should, like the Orientals, accept that art is life and is indivisible; that what Lennon has to say is more important than the lack of technique with which he says it. To love and be loved is a most important thing in a whole world. And if some who has as much influence as the young as John Lennon is on the line for all to see, anathema of his efforts is perhaps of great importance.

So, all right, Lennon's message is received and understood. Now, may I say to you with love, and not at all arrogance, will you please, away and learn how to do a proper etching and a proper lithograph, like Da Vinci, Steiner, or Lautrec, so your message shall have a more impact not only on those who care desperately about art, but also on those who care peripherally about art, and men like you.



**K. Trade Account in Exact Balance**

By John M. Lee  
LONDON, Jan. 13 (NYT).—The United Kingdom's trade account in December was in exact balance with the rest of the world, government figures released today. After deductions for freight and insurance, the value of imports equaled the value of exports.

**French Trade Deficit Is Cut**

PARIS, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—France's trade deficit narrowed last month, with the deficit narrowing to \$127.9 million, according to provisional figures released by the Finance Ministry today.

**German Economic Leaders Oil in Finding Wage Accord**

N. Jan. 13 (Reuters).—West German economic leaders today agreed on a 12-hour conference to find a wage accord, a move seen as a key to ending a year-long economic crisis.

**5% Price Hike**

OSLO, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Swedish car makers today agreed to raise the prices of their cars and commercial vehicles by an average of 5 percent on Monday, the industry announced today.

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Appreciation since January 1, 1968: 47%

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**Favorable Trend Is Maintained**

month compared with a revised November surplus equivalent to \$33.8 million. In the fourth quarter of 1969 there was an average monthly surplus of \$16.3 million, compared with an average monthly surplus of \$26.4 million in the third quarter. In the second quarter, the monthly average was in deficit by \$76.8 million.

Britain's changeover from deficit to surplus last summer was made exceptionally dramatic by an upsurge of export reports following a government discovery that exports had been under-recorded. The distortions have been insignificant for the past two months.

A smoother transitional curve is obtained from considering three-month moving averages. An overall reflection of Britain's improvement is seen in today's report that for all of 1969, Britain incurred a merchandise trade deficit of \$432 million, compared with deficits of \$1.68 billion in 1968 and \$1.51 billion in the devaluation year 1967.

"This country customarily runs a 'visible' deficit on merchandise trade and makes up the difference with so-called 'invisible' earnings from insurance, shipping, tourism and investment abroad."

In the first three quarters of 1969, such invisibles were reported by the government at \$1.1 billion. An unofficial estimate for the fourth quarter is \$300 million. There was thus \$1.4 billion in invisible earnings to offset the \$432 million merchandise trade deficit.

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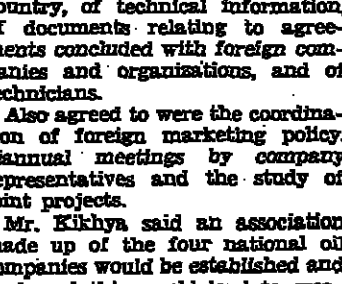
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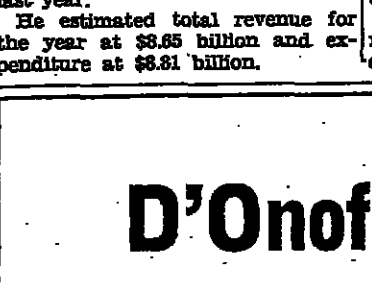
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**Crackdown on Labor Zambia, Foreign Copper Firms in Peculiar Alliance**

By Jim Hoagland  
LUSAKA, Zambia, Jan. 13 (WP).—A secretary slipped into the office of a copper-mining company executive one day recently with a worried look on her face. "The union men are here to talk about a raise," she said.

A smile crossed her boss's face and his cheery "Fine, show them in," surprised her, as labor relations on Zambia's "copper belt" have never been noted for their amicability.

After the Zambian miners made their argument for a pay increase, the executive, who is British, asked them, "Gentlemen, do you believe in Zambia?"

Apparently appalled at the question, the miners quickly replied "Yes, yes of course."

The smile returned. "Well then, the president has said that we have to keep wages down to fight inflation. This president has said that you have to work harder and increase production. The president says you cannot strike. So I'm afraid there isn't much we can do for you."

**Swedes Get Tough Budget For Fiscal '71**

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 13 (Reuters).—Swedish taxpayers, the most heavily burdened in the world, received new shocks today in a 1971 budget which substantially raises the cost of beer, tobacco and a wide range of the most popular consumer goods starting next month.

**Heli-Coil Sets Merger With Mite**

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (NYT).—A five-month-long attempt of Mite Corp. to acquire Heli-Coil Corp. ended successfully yesterday with the announcement that an agreement in principle had been reached.

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Denver: 200 Hilton Office Building, Denver, Colorado 80202, phone: (303) 892-0761.

Montreal: 140 Sherbrook Street West, Montreal, Canada, phone: (514) 288-3885.

**U.S. Copper Firms Eye Price Study**

Indicate Eagerness To Explain Position  
By Robert Walker

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (NYT).—U.S. copper producers are indicating that they were not only willing but also eager to explain to a White House committee why copper prices have been rising sharply in the last few years.

A common factor in most of the corporate statements was the conviction that the public and many individuals in Washington did not understand the reasons for the upward pressure on copper quotations.

The companies were commenting on a White House announcement on Friday that President Nixon had named a special committee of sub-cabinet rank to study the persistent rise in prices.

C. Jay Parkinson, chairman of Anaconda Co., said: "This will be a welcome opportunity for the public and the government to find out the facts about the copper situation."

"The reason for the price movement is obviously a shortage of copper and the only thing that is going to bring price stability is more copper."

The industry is doing all it can to increase supplies and expanded capacity is on the way.

Copper mined in this country is what is sold at the American producer price. This quotation has risen in the last 13 months from 43 cents a pound to 56 cents.

The 33 percent jump apparently was what attracted the attention of the President's economic consultants.

In a reference to the high cost and scarcity of investment capital, Mr. Parkinson added that he hoped the study might lead the government "to help us do this job [increase copper capacity] and not put hindrances in our way."

The largest producer of U.S. mined copper, Kennecott, said the objective study of the world copper market is most timely and welcome, and should help clarify the subject.

A spokesman for Copper Range said it "welcomes the fact that the government is looking into a situation that has perhaps been confusing to many people for some time."

Canadian Hikes  
OTTAWA, Jan. 13 (WP).—Canadian copper producers have agreed to roll back a recent 16 percent price increase as an anti-inflationary measure, it was announced here today.

Part of the inducement to the copper producers, it was learned, was an agreement to ease restrictions on exports that had been applied when strikes in the industry caused an acute shortage of copper.

Copper firms were recently ordered to reserve approximately 60 percent more of their refined copper production for the Canadian market this year.

AMC Starts Gremlin  
DETROIT, Jan. 13 (AP).—American Motors Corp. announced yesterday it will begin production this week of its new minicar, the Gremlin, scheduled for introduction in early April. A spokesman said the Gremlin is aimed "directly at the segment of the market dominated by import cars."

**Glamour Stocks Soar As Others Ease in N.Y.**

By Vartanig G. Vartan  
NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (NYT).—Seasoned observers of the brokerage scene pointed to activity by mutual funds, especially of the more venturesome, or "go-go," variety.

"The mutual funds and some other institutions are buying the new winners and kicking out the old losers in this market," said one broker.

On the glamour front, IBM traded at a new all-time high of 376, adjusted for splits, as it rose 6 3/8 to 374 1/8. Its previous record price was 375 in mid-1968.

IBM, for years the favorite holding of institutions, had sold at 100 only seven years ago.

Avon Products, another institutional favorite, jumped 8 points to 133. National Cash Register climbed 3 5/8 to 136 1/2.

Lesser-known glamour stocks reaching new highs included Telex, up 6 7/8 to 117 7/8, and Disney, up 6 to 145. Telex, high on the active list, made its NYSE debut yesterday.

It has climbed 15 1/2 points in the last three days, after selling in 1965 as low as 2 3/8. Electronic products made by Telex range from hearing aids to digital tape drives and oscillographs.

Meanwhile, other glamour stocks showed gains of 3 3/4 in Memorex to 163, 5 7/8 in Burroughs to 172 3/4, 3 in Honeywell to 144 and 3 3/8 in American Research & Development to 95.

At the same time, Natomas fell 4 1/8 to 49 1/2, while such other holdings in institutional portfolios as Litton Industries and Lum's continued to slide.

The Dow Jones industrial average, weakening slightly in the final hour, slipped 2 1/2 to 788.01. However, token gains were posted by the NYSE index, up 0.03 at 51.44, and by Standard & Poor's 500, up 0.09 at 91.79.

Volume, continuing at a low rate, picked up somewhat to 9.87 million shares from the previous 8.90 million shares.

Most stock groups showed a downward tendency, with airlines ranking as the weakest. Also moving generally lower were conglomerates, aerospace, oil, drugs, chemicals and steels.

Du Pont, the world's biggest chemical producer, fell 7/8 to 101 3/4, or only a half point above its 15-year low.

Elsewhere among the blue chips, American Telephone was down 1/8 to 49 5/8 and General Motors eased 1/8 to 56 7/8. Both of these big-name issues closed within 1 1/2 points of their lows for the last year.

In the light of the uninspiring performance by most blue chips and the market in general, how is the remarkable strength in selected glimmers to be explained?

We announce with deep sorrow the death of our esteemed friend and associate

JOHN L. SWASEY  
Vice Chairman of the Board

Mitchell, Hutchins & Co., Incorporated  
January 9th 1970

**a lot of profit**

...out of Portuguese investment.  
A lot of service out of our KNOW HOW

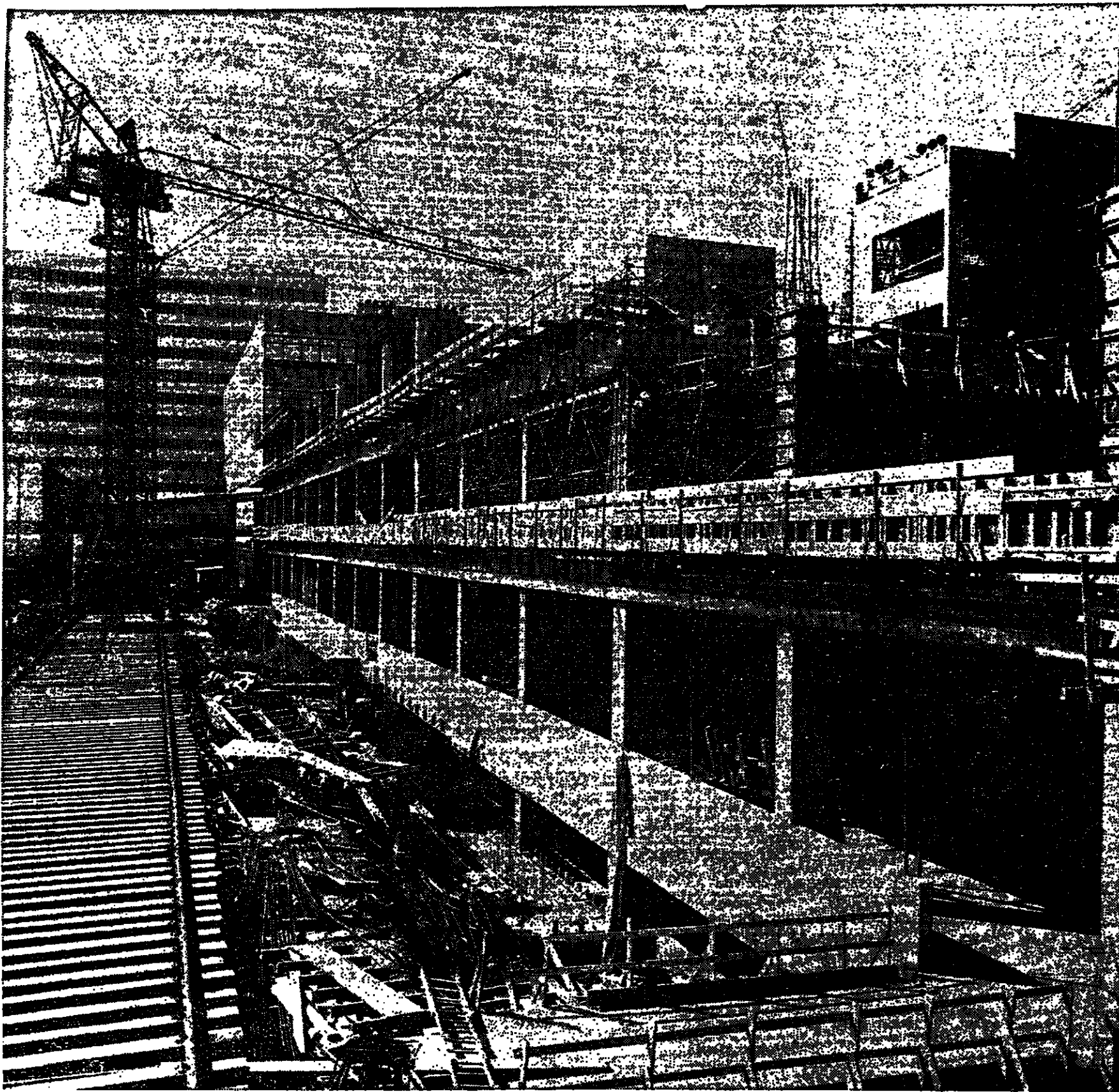
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**SIEMENS**

Interim report to Siemens stockholders;

# 30% rise in orders received

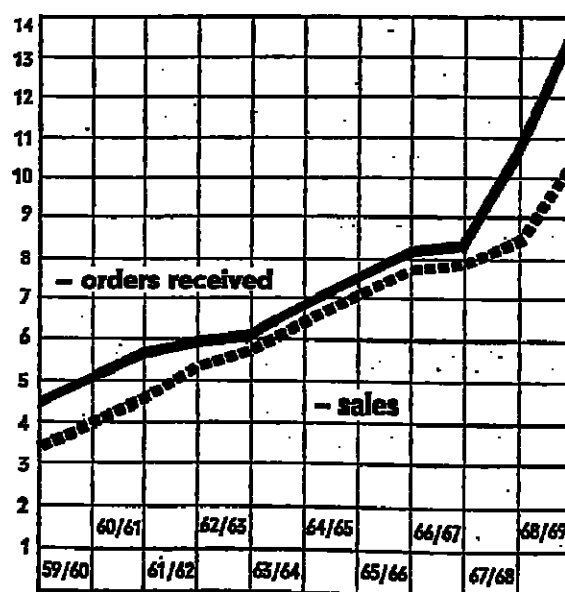


Over a two-year period, Siemens capital expenditures will amount to DM 2 billion. One example: expansion of our Erlangen production facilities for x-ray equipment.

In its fiscal year 1968/69 Siemens accomplished a 19% increase in sales, which amounted to DM 10.4 billion. A growth rate of such dimension was last achieved thirteen years ago.

The volume of orders received rose even faster: up 30% to DM 13.7 billion. Orders from outside Germany totaled more than DM 5 billion and accounted for 42% of the overall volume. 16,000 new employees have joined Siemens during the last fiscal year, bringing the total to 272,000. Rising personnel expenditures and increases in the cost of materials were met by better capacity utilization and fur-

ther rationalization. Since earnings rose roughly in line with sales, we are able to improve our equity position further. The large volume of orders on hand secures a good capacity utilization in most areas during the current fiscal year. Imminent cost increases and the revaluation of the German mark require special efforts to continue our dynamic expansion in Germany and abroad. In the two-year period ending in the fall of 1970, our capital expenditures will be in the order of DM 2 billion, of which DM 400 million will be effected outside Germany.



# Siemens Aktiengesellschaft

## Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Jan. 13, 1970

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هكذا امة لا حول



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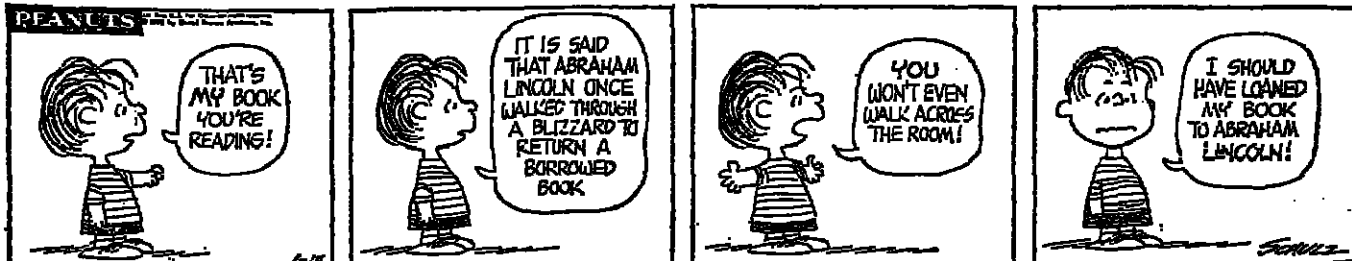
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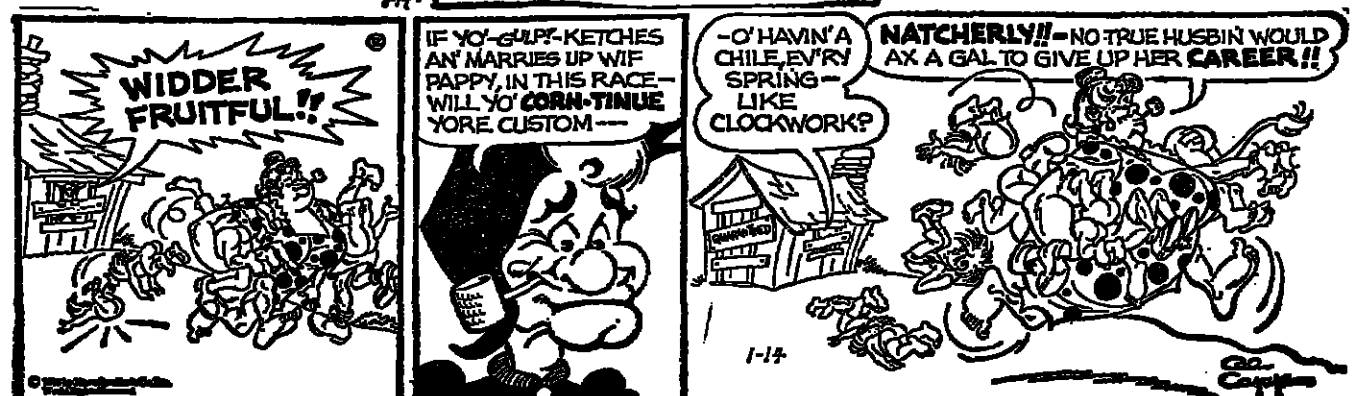
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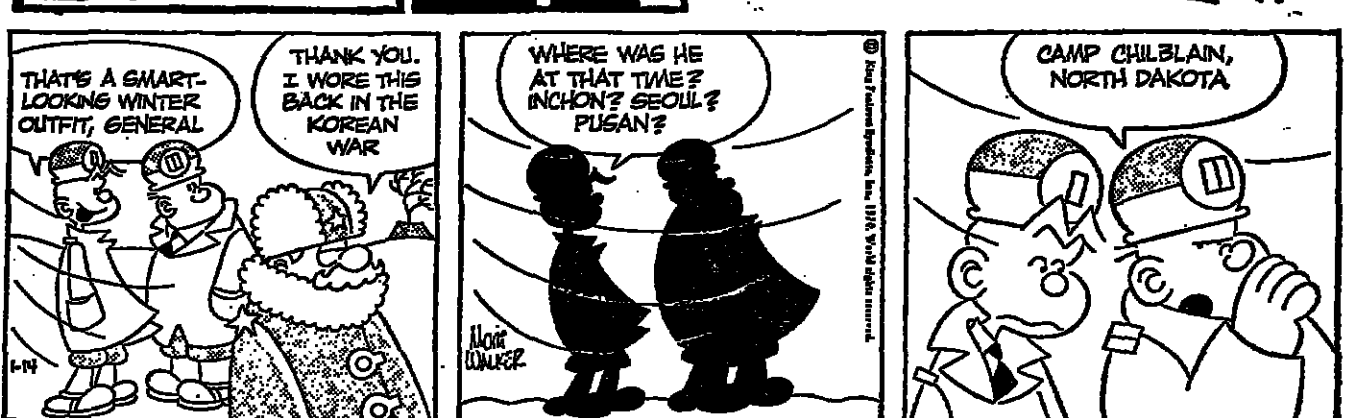
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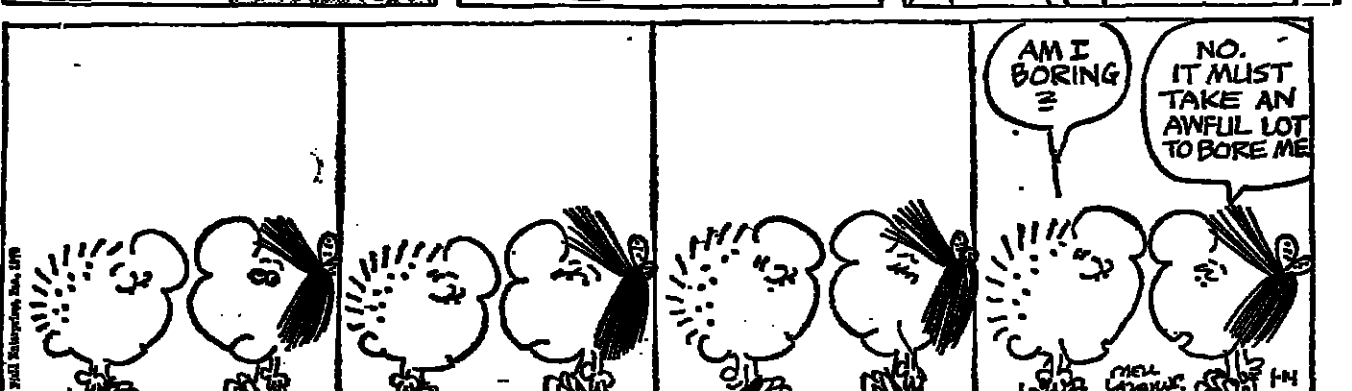
L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



FOCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

West led the heart seven and South won with the queen. He played two high trumps, revealing the bad trump break. He then plays diamonds, surrendering a trick to West, who must lead a club at the 12th trick.

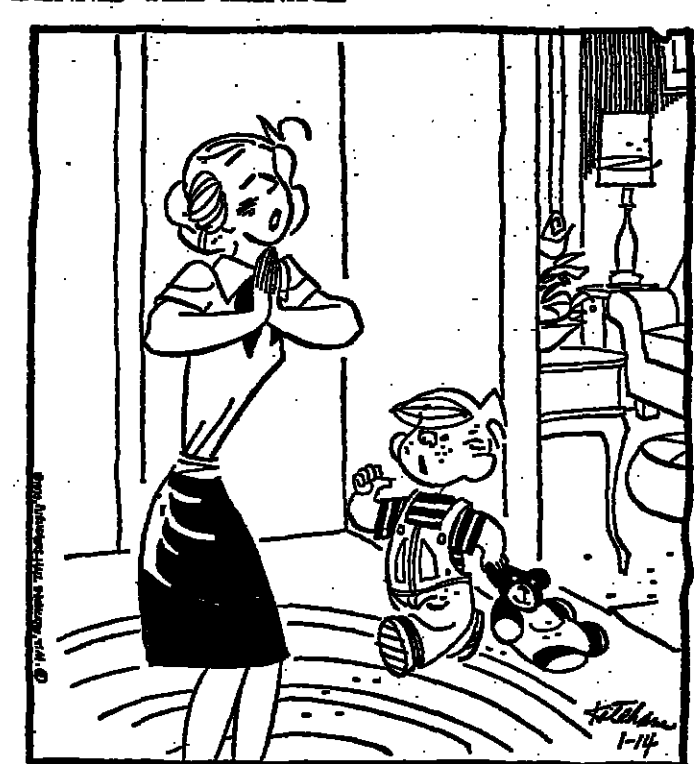
NORTH		EAST	
♠ 9743	♠ 5	♠ 9743	♠ 5
♥ 82	♥ 8	♥ 82	♥ 8
♦ AK842	♦ Q5	♦ AK842	♦ Q5
♣ 10862	♣ 3	♣ 10862	♣ 3
♥ 73	♥ KJ10985	♥ 73	♥ KJ10985
♦ J1083	♦ 9	♦ J1083	♦ 9
♣ K84	♣ 109732	♣ K84	♣ 109732

SOUTH		NORTH	
♠ QJ	♠ 5	♠ QJ	♠ 5
♥ A4	♥ 8	♥ A4	♥ 8
♦ 5	♦ 8	♦ 5	♦ 8
♣ A36	♣ 8	♣ A36	♣ 8

South knows that West has two more trumps and two more diamonds. He does not know the location of the club king, but that does not matter. He should lead to the heart ace and play the heart four.

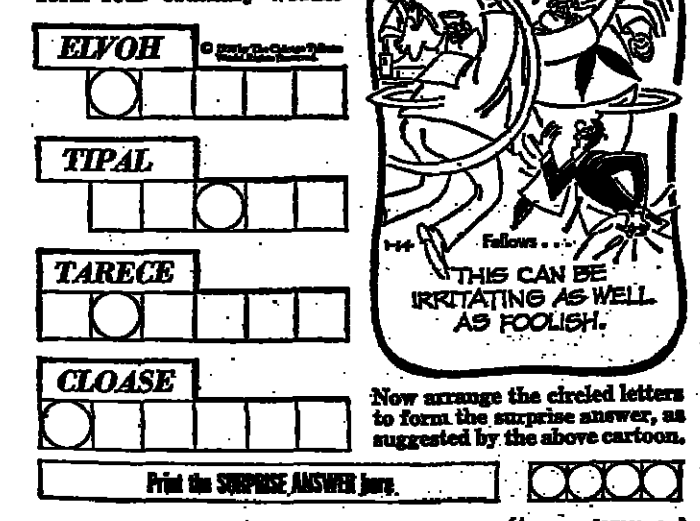
If West ruffs with the spade ten, a club is discarded from dummy. After a trump return, South can establish dummy's fifth diamond as his 12th trick, and a diamond return is no better.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: TRULY WHISK SONATA VELVET  
Answer: What gold diggers go for in order to get diamonds—HEARTS

BOOKS

WESTWARD TO LAUGHTER

By Colin MacInnes. Farrar, Straus &amp; Giroux. 238 pp. \$5.

Reviewed by John Leonard

BEFORE WEVE even had a chance to analyze and classify the fiction of Colin MacInnes, he confounds us with another book. Only a year ago, MacInnes' "London Novels" "Absolute Beginners," "City of Spades," "Mr. Love and Justice"—were published in this country for the first time, eliciting critical ruzzahs not without the usual admixture of self-congratulation: "For too long the American public has ignored... Why did it take ten years?" etc.

They were good novels, with moral bite, sharply observed, genuinely amusing, steeped in that contemporary London underworld to which, with the exception of Gerald Kersh, most British writers have been recently indifferent. Moreover, one of his principal concerns was the urban subculture of the black immigrant. Long before the burgeoning of racial grounds became popular on this side of the Atlantic, the white MacInnes had already managed remarkable imaginative acts of empathy and identification.

Now, precipitately, we have "Westward to Laughter." It is not about London. It is not, on the surface, about our modern condition. It is a philosophical romance set in the West Indies of the 1750s, full of such idiosyncratic conventions as, "even for cruel treachery, death seemed too big a price for foolish Horatio to pay! Far more than he was worth, it being so tremendous and he so paltry."

What is MacInnes up to, besides confounding the classifiers? Something tricky, an equivalent of Mark Twain's ironic conversation of values, as in the celebrated scene when Huck Finn decides to "do wrong," to risk his soul by helping Jim against the strictures of conventional morality. Alexander Nairn, a young Scot out of the school of hard knox whose memoir "Westward to Laughter" purports to be, is part Huck Finn, part Candide. Unlike them, though, he doesn't live to the end of his story.

Caught on the wrong side of British politics, Nairn is more or less impressed on a slave trader that sails from Bristol to the West Indian island of St. Laughter, where those Africans who survive the passage are auctioned off to the white planters. Nairn jumps ship, and thereafter it's the Perils of Pauline.

The story is a hoary one: Nairn, through inadvertence, witnessing a murder; condemned to slavery; escaping with black rebels who also abduct a white planter's beautiful daughter (Gutty she, as per convention, is never ravished, by black or Nairn; luckless he is always ravished, by events; innocence is a terminal disease; serving time on a pirate ship; being hanged at age 18. It carries, of course, implicit and well-appointed baggage of social commentary. Nairn's participation in the slave trade; the initiation of a white man into the psychology of slavery; the

Mr. Leonard reviews books for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times  
An analysis based on reports from more than 125 bookstores in 64 cities. Figures in right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This week

Last week

Fiction

1 The Godfather, Puzo ... 1

2 The French Lieutenant's Woman, Fowles ... 2

3 The House on the Strand, Dr. Marlowe ... 3

4 The Hobbit, Tolkien ... 4

5 In This House of Brede, Golden ... 5

6 Puppet on a Chain, MacLean ... 6

7 The Seven Minutes, Walcott ... 7

8 The Andromeda Strain, Crichton ... 8

9 Five Fingers, Raven, Resnais ... 9

10 The Love Machine, Sussman ... 10

GENERAL

1 The Selling of the President, 1968, Morone ... 1

2 The Peter Principle, Peter &amp; Hull ... 2

3 The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language ... 3

4 Present at the Creation, Acheson ... 4

5 Mary Queen of Scots, Fraser ... 5

6 In Someone's Shoes, McKuen ... 6

7 The Collapse of the Third Republic, Stoler ... 7

8 Ambassador's Journal, Galbraith ... 8

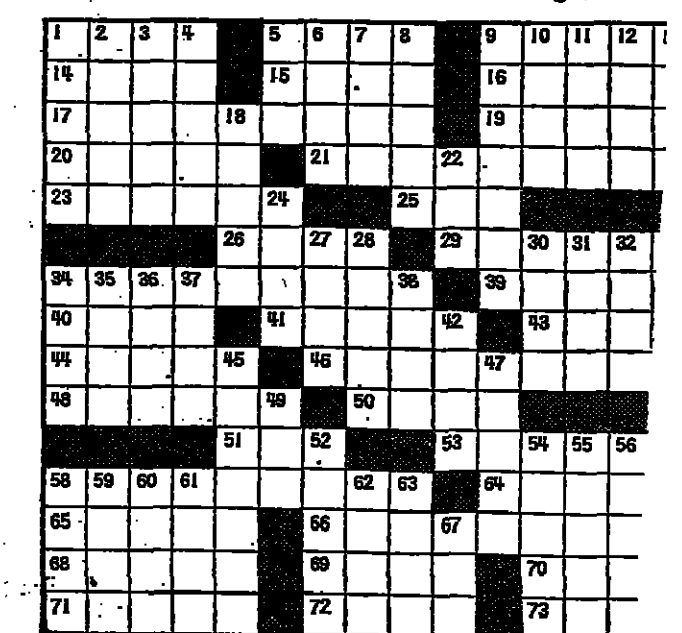
9 Prime Time Live, 1969, ... 9

10 The Graham Kerr Cookbook ... 10

(These figures are for the week ending Jan. 12.)

CROSSWORD—By Will We

ACROSS			53 Fill a cliff-hanger's role	22 Cloth
1 Study	58 Doubts	24 Newspaper part, for show		
2 Enthusiasm	54 Navigation aid	27 Swing music		
3 Bantu-speaking native	55 Immoderate	28 Manifest		
4 Esquimaux	56 Treacherous footing	29 Direction		
5 Footing	58 — by verdict, in law	31 Against		
6 Own: Prefix	59 Arm bone	32 British gun		
7 Baffle	60 — homo	33 Comfort		
8 Trouncing	70 — homo	34 Food: Colloq.		
9 Tore down	71 Certain copies, for short	35 Photo of sorts		
10 Organic compound	72 Primary: Abbr.	36 Jails		
11 Perpetuates	73 Source	37 Shoemaker's item		
12 Himalayan cedar		38 Sea bird		
13 Notice	DOWN	39 Forward		
14 Japanese general	1 Propelled	40 Days past, to poets		
15 Make happy	2 Remove	41 Blank part		
16 Darn, for one	3 — the good	42 French pronoun		
17 A Nicholas	4 Took out	43 Brimless hat		
18 Place	5 Kind of code	44 Snoops		
19 Shots that go past target	6 Lady of song	45 A Coolidge		
20 Canonized women: Abbr.	7 "There's no Santa Claus"	46 Old weapon		
21 Yellow-flowered herb	8 Theater seats	47 Over		
22 Schumann-Heink	9 Centers	48 European host		
23 Plan of procedure	10 Asian range	49 Single thing		
24 Dress style	11 Police: Slang	50 Fat		
25 Drunkard	12 French notion	51 Void		
	13 Russians	52 Math term		
	14 Sound off	53 English river		





## French Win Another

Silver Jug Slalom  
To Ingrid Lafforgue

GASTERN, Austria, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Ingrid Lafforgue today claimed French supremacy in slalom by winning the silver medal trophy, considered the most important slalom trophy in the world, championships in alpine skiing.

The 21-year-old girl from the French Alps clocked 87.81 seconds for the slalom, beating the Canadian slalom champion, Betsy Burton, who finished second in 88.70 seconds.

Lafforgue, who won the slalom at the 1968 world championships in Innsbruck, Austria, was the only French skier to win a medal in the slalom at the 1968 world championships in Innsbruck, Austria.

The slalom was held on what Lafforgue called a "tricky" course. The slalom was held on a "tricky" course. The slalom was held on a "tricky" course.

Ferrari Returns  
For Daytona

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 13 (UPI)—A three-car team of Ferrari sports racers will head the 24-hour endurance race at Daytona, Fla., today.

The team, which includes the famous Italian sports car designer Enzo Ferrari, will compete in the 24-hour endurance race at Daytona, Fla., today.

The team, which includes the famous Italian sports car designer Enzo Ferrari, will compete in the 24-hour endurance race at Daytona, Fla., today.

Dapper Stram Finally  
Polishes Off Critics

By Frank Litsky

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Perhaps the 25- to 30-year-old, 15 sports jackets and 22 pairs of shoes, only part of his four-closet wardrobe, make him appear a dapper. Perhaps his instant charm alienated other and less-polished fellow coaches. Perhaps his failure to win with talent often called the best in the sport, left his abilities suspect.

Whatever the reason, the football world had never fully accepted Henry Louis Stram as a great leader. Sunday, when his Kansas City Chiefs upset the Minnesota Vikings in the Super Bowl, Hank Stram won acceptance.

In a sport bathed in publicity, the 47-year-old Stram is not among the most publicized. Yet he is a master organizer, tactician and innovator.

He is the only man who has been a head coach in all ten seasons of the American Football League. He was the first AFL coach to use the moving pocket, I-formation and steel defense. In 12 years as a college assistant at Purdue, Southern Methodist, Notre Dame and Miami of Florida, he developed such outstanding quarterbacks as Len Dawson, Dale Samuels, George Igo and Fran Conrad.

When the American League began, he became a head coach for the first time—with the Dallas Texans. In 1962, the Texans won the league title. Then the Texans moved (1) to Kansas City and (2) out of contention.

"One day," said a former American League coach, "I saw those Chiefs run onto the field against us and I buried my head in my hands. I thought they would beat us, 40 to 0. Instead, we beat them."

Stram's players were usually bigger, stronger and better, but they were inconsistent. People said Stram wasn't a winner. The Chiefs' success in the Super Bowl meant vindication for Stram, a round man with a round face. He stands 5 feet 7 inches and weighs 205 pounds, a result of his craving for candy and desserts.

He is fastidious ("If a man doesn't have a shoeshine," he said, "he isn't well-dressed"), and he wants his players to be the same. (No moustaches, no sideburns, neat hair.) He is a man of strong beliefs ("I've seen many football coaches at mass the day of a game," said Miss Vincent J. Maskey of Boston, a close friend, "but Hank is the only coach I've seen at mass the day after a game").

The principles were instilled years ago. Stram was born in Chicago on Jan. 1, 1923, and raised with a younger sister in Chicago and Gary, Ind. His father was Polish-born Henry Wilczek, who wrestled professionally under the name of Stram. His mother is the former Nellie Butz of Carbondale, Pa.

European Title Bout  
MADRID, Jan. 13 (Reuters)—European heavyweight champion Peter Wideman of West Germany will defend his title against Spain's Jose Luis Olvera in Madrid on Jan. 13.Smith First, Ashe  
3d in Preliminary  
U.S. Net Rankings

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (UPI)—Stan Smith, 23, has been recommended as No. 1 by the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association, replacing Arthur Ashe, who drops to third on the list to be presented at the annual meeting next month.

Smith, who won the USLTA national title, but who lost to Niek Pietrangola in the U.S. Open, started for the Davis Cup team as it retained the trophy in 1969. Smith won both his singles matches, avenging the loss to Niek Pietrangola, and paired with Bob Lutz in doubles play as the Americans turned back the Romanians, 5-0.

In that Challenge Round, Ashe also took both his singles matches, but the year for the winner of the first U.S. Open in 1969, was not particularly good one. Ashe failed to win a single major crown, but did gain the semi-finals at both Wimbledon and Forest Hills. On both occasions, he lost to Australian Rod Laver, who was an entrant to the Grand Slam.

Chris Evert was recommended for the second spot and Clark Graebner slipped from second to fourth. Charles Pasarell moved up from seventh to fifth, after having topped the list in 1968.

## Bookmaking's \$50 Billion Better Business Administration

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (UPI)—After two busy signals, the football fan got through on his phone call to Brooklyn.

"This is Al for Horse," he said. "What's the line on the Vikings? ... Okay, gimme the Vikings 20 times."

"You got it," the man at the other end of the line said, and hung up.

The caller had just done what millions of other Americans had been doing last week. While a federal investigation into sports gambling gripped Al, he had placed an illegal bet on the Super Bowl game between the Minnesota Vikings and Kansas City Chiefs.

Along with baseball's World Series and racing's Kentucky Derby, the Super Bowl rates as one of the Big Three volume leaders in a year-round parade of sports events on which billions of dollars are wagered.

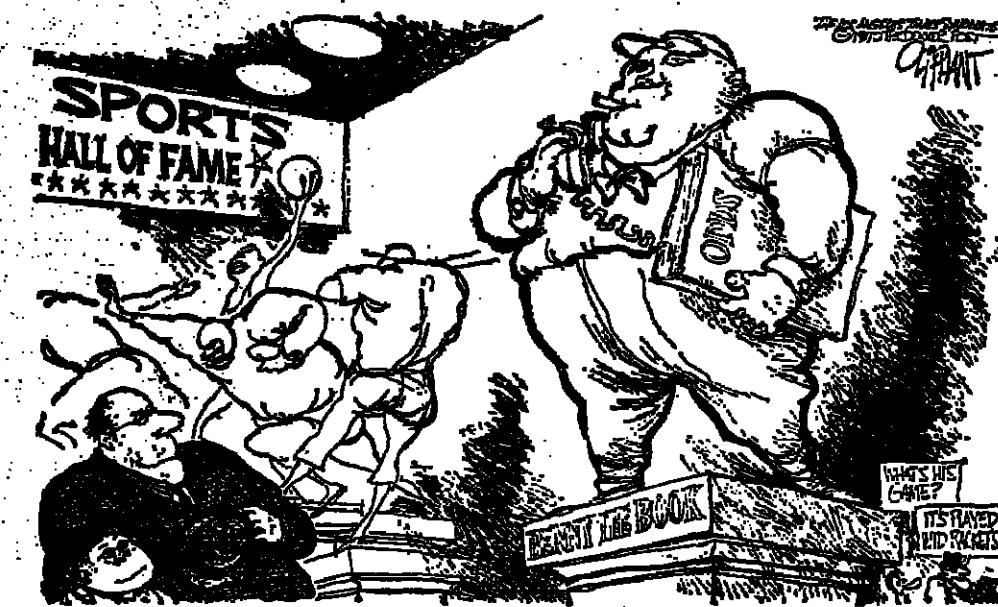
Some estimates put the annual total at \$50 billion, ten times more than is bet legally (and taxed by the states) at horse and dog tracks. As the nation's largest source of unrecorded (and untaxed) cash, the gambling enterprise appeals both to bet-owners and bet-takers.

For the bookies, the revenue finances traditional operations in loan-sharking, prostitution, narcotics or, increasingly these days, in legitimate businesses such as fancy restaurants and resort hotels. It also generates the ready cash with which to bribe police and public officials.

In the bookmaking department, most observers feel that horse racing runs a poor fifth—back of baseball, pro football, college football and college basketball, ahead of only pro basketball, hockey and boxing.

Significantly, the sport with the greatest reputation for honesty, baseball, heads the list. As one all-sports bettor noted, "the books lose faith in boxing long ago."

Whatever else he may be, the sensible bookmaker is a businessman. He knows that his



lucrative business depends on two factors: (1) public trust in his willingness to pay off winners, and (2) his own trust in the integrity of the contests on which he accepts bets. The last thing the dedicated bookie wants to see is a race or game whose outcome or point margin has been rigged; that is, a fix. Bookies can get hurt that way.

Al's wager on the Vikings amounted to \$100, or 20 standard units of \$5, plus an additional \$10—the 10 percent bookie commission known in the trade as vigorish. If Al had won, he would have made \$100. Since he lost, he pays Horse \$110.

At the answering-service headquarters where the call came in, a phone clerk jotted down the

bet on a sheet of paper labeled Horse. Other bets would be recorded on sheets belonging to Camel or Jersey or 35, code names for the bookies whose "work" was being processed.

Horse and Camel and Jersey and 35 represent an increasingly dominant breed of bookmaker: the corporate specialist. Just as the chain supermarket has replaced the corner grocery store, Horse and his phone-conscious, code-name colleagues are replacing the old-fashioned, small-time bookies who maintain a personal relationship with their customers.

The small-timers pound a regular beat: a few bars, a few restaurants, a certain hotel, a certain flower shop. They employ no runners, are more lenient extending credit, often take

less commission and buy disks for their best customers. Their customers sometimes include the policeman who happens to be pounding the same beat.

Small-time bookies tend to deal primarily in horse bets, take other sports action as a service to the horse players, have trouble balancing their non-horse action and often have to count on their baseball, football and basketball customers betting the wrong way. Horses are more lucrative. The rule-of-thumb percentage on horses is about one-third profit. If a bookie handles \$300 a day in horse bets, he can expect to keep about \$100. Ironically, he frequently bets some of it on horses himself.

Provided he doesn't try to get too big, the established small-timer is usually left alone by the syndicates.

The corporate bookies, with their paid runners and clerks, deal only by phone. In recent years, the direct-dial system used by Al to place his bet on the Vikings has become less popular than the call-back system. In the safer call-back procedure, the bettor phones a third party (often a housewife earning extra money) and asks by code-name if his bookie is there. The bookie's agent, checking his "answering service" from different pay stations, thus keeps a few steps ahead of the gambling squads.

A modest publication known as the "Ready Sheet" keeps the bets in the sports-gambling industry flowing smoothly. Delivered to clients by mail or messenger in time for Monday's action, it lists the sites and starting times of all the games on the card for the upcoming week. Four boxes beside each contest enable the bettor to fill in any changes in the point spread.

A notice at the bottom of each "Ready Sheet" underlines the paradox of unrecorded gambling: "All information and material in this publication is strictly for newsmatter, and not as an inducement to violate any laws."

## Despite the Merger, Says Stram

## No AFL, But Rivalry Will Continue

By Dave Anderson

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13 (UPI)—In a glow of satisfaction, Hank Stram, coach of the world champion Kansas City Chiefs, predicted that the AFL-NFL merger would lead to a strong rivalry between the American and National League teams despite the merger of the 26 pro football clubs under the National League banner next season.

"There is a strong attachment among the people who have been in the American Football League from the beginning," he said. "I think

there always will be a strong rivalry because football is such an emotional game."

After its All-Star game on Saturday in the Houston Astrodome, the AFL, as such, will disappear. Its ten teams will be joined officially on Feb. 1 by the Cleveland Browns, Baltimore Colts and Pittsburgh Steelers in the American Conference of the merged league. The other 13 teams in the NFL will form the National Conference and will try to arrange their interconference alignment today in New

"We're proud of our league," Stram said. "We're the proud champions of a proud league."

When the New York Jets surprised the Colts, 16-7, for the AFL's first Super Bowl triumph a year ago, many NFL loyalists considered it a fluke. But with their decisive 22-7 defeat of the NFL champion Minnesota Vikings, the Chiefs proved the parity of the leagues.

To add to the AFL's enjoyment, the Chiefs were not even a division winner during the regular season. They finished second to the Oakland Raiders in the Western Division before qualifying for the Super Bowl with playoff victories over the Jets and Raiders.

"Just imagine," an AFL official said with a chuckle, "what one of our first-place teams would have won by."

Another factor in the Chiefs' triumph was the memory of their 35-10 loss to the Green Bay Packers in the first Super Bowl three years ago. After that game, Vince Lombardi, then the Packers coach, commented that the Chiefs were not on the level of the NFL's best teams.

"There were a lot of things said after that game that were uncalled for," Stram said in an allusion to Lombardi. "I've felt for several years that we could play with anybody. An insignia on your hat or jacket doesn't make any difference. Football is a game of people, not of emblems."

Among those converted to the parity of the leagues was Jimmy (The Greek) Snyder, the Las Vegas odds-maker who had installed the Vikings as 12-point favorites. Last year the Colts were his 17-point choice.

"My number was 13 and it hardly changed," Snyder said, "so apparently it was the proper number for betting purposes and that's my primary role. But I'm convinced now that if the Chiefs and the Vikings played a series of ten games, each would win five, or one would win six and lose four. They're on the same level."

## Kapp to Miss Pro Bowl

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 13 (AP)—Minnesota Vikings quarterback Joe Kapp suffered torn muscles and ligaments in his left shoulder in Sunday's Super Bowl football game, but X-rays taken yesterday showed no fracture. Kapp's left arm is in a sling and he will miss the Pro Bowl game for the NFL All-Stars on Jan. 18.

ABA Owner Says  
Merger Interests  
Some NBA Clubs

DENVER, Jan. 13 (AP)—The president of the American Basketball Association Denver Rockets, Don Ringbly, said that several owners in the National Basketball Association had expressed interest in further talks of a merger between the two leagues.

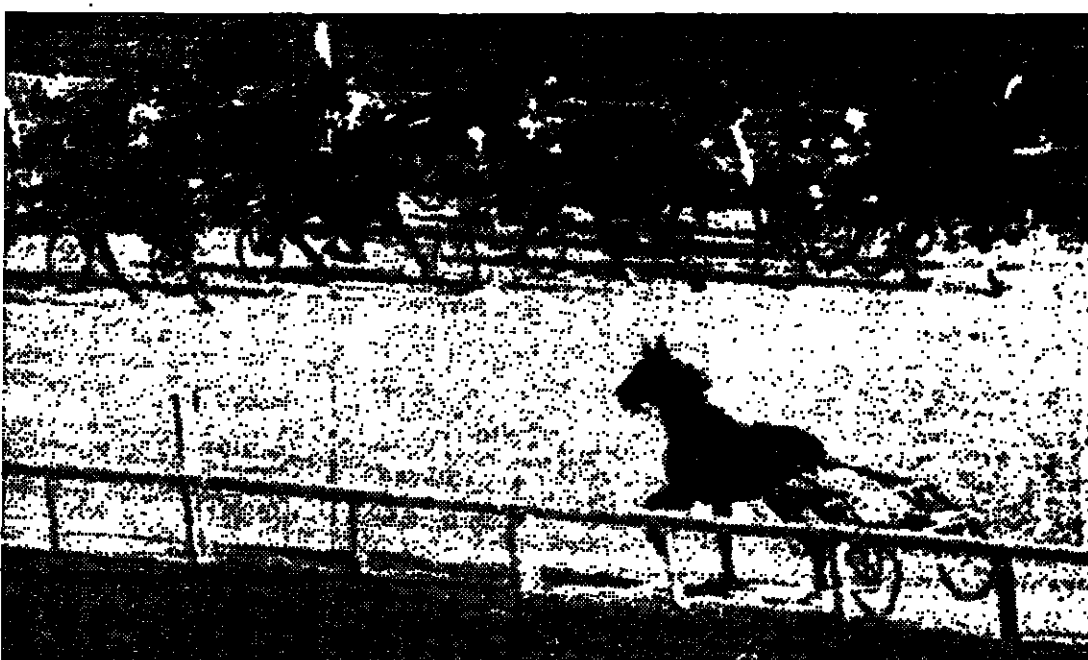
Ringbly said he expected the "pace of the talks to quicken between now and spring" and said he "wouldn't be surprised" if the two leagues held a common draft in the spring.

Ringbly said NBA owners Jack Kent Cooke of the Los Angeles Lakers and Ned Irish of the New York Knicks, two of the NBA's most successful franchises, had expressed interest in merger talks.

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## Tunney Picks Frazier

BRIDGE TOWN, Barbados, Jan. 13 (Reuters)—Former world heavyweight boxing champion Gene Tunney has picked Joe Frazier to win the title bout against Jimmy Kilgus in New York Feb. 15, and also to beat Cassius Clay if he ever returns to the ring.



TWO-WAY STREET—Thor, a French trotter, who lost his driver at the start of the \$37,200 Prix de la Côte d'Azur yesterday at Cagnes-sur-Mer, goes against the traffic. Race was won by Une de Mai, the 13-10 favorite. Sire de Tracy was 3d and Urielle 3d.

## Yankees Help South Carolina, Kentucky Win

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP)—

Northern transplants, popularized first at North Carolina and now at South Carolina by coach Frank McGuire, are paying handsome dividends for Kentucky this basketball season.

Both South Carolina, ranked third in the Associated Press poll, and Kentucky, the No. 2 team, scored victories last night in a slim schedule as many teams are occupied with final exams.

South Carolina walloped Virginia, 63-42, while Kentucky had a shaky time just getting past Georgia, 72-71. In both games, imports played important roles.

## Wilkins Fines Wilkens

DETROIT, Jan. 13 (UPI)—The Seattle SuperSonics player-coach Len Wilkins has fined himself and every member of the NBA club \$100 for "not coming ready to play." The fines came Saturday night after Seattle's 129-128 loss to the Detroit Pistons.

Tom Owens, one of nine South Carolina players from the New York metropolitan area, led the Gamecocks with 18 points.

Kentucky needed 7 points in the last four minutes by Mike Pratt, who leads from that famous clade of the South, Dayton, Ohio. He dropped in the decisive free throw with six seconds left.

The Wildcats, now 12-0, got 32 points from Dan Issel, the nation's No. 3 scorer, who comes from Batavia, Ill.

## EAST

Harvard 77, MIT 70.  
Sackville 81, Delaware 61.  
Kings Point 80, Coast Guard 50.  
Stamper 74, Clemson 57.  
Calif. (Pa.) 74, Stateville 52.  
Harvard 114, Central Conn. 50.  
Fairfield 86, Iowa 62.  
East Conn. 82, Curry 77.  
Rhode Is. 75, Vermont 55.

## SOUTH

So Carolina 33, Virginia 42.  
Austin 40, Alabama 71.  
Salem 101, Tampa 76.  
Fla. A & M 106, Tennessee 80.  
Marquette 74, Clemson 57.  
Florida St. 70, Tenn. 55 (OT).  
Kentucky 73, Georgia 71.

West Ky. 86, Morehead St. 82.

So Carolina 82, St. Pius 73.  
Southwestern La. 82, McNeese 63.  
Ark. A & M 84, Clark (Ga.) 77.  
Eliz. 53, Tenn. 55.  
La. Tech 114, Nicholls 90.  
Ky. St. 81, East. Ill. 74.  
La. South 89, Oglethorpe (Ga.) 87 (OT).  
Marquette 74, Clemson 57.  
Union (Tenn.) 70, Delta St. 61.  
Salem 101, Tampa 76.  
Tenn. St. 82, West Liberty 51.  
Southern Miss. 82, Jackson St. 55.  
Tenn. Tech 90, Austin Peay 82.

## MIDWEST

Cincinnati 85, Colorado 60.  
Baylor 85, Wabash 71.  
Indiana St. 100, West. Ill. 82.  
Wayne (Mich.) 101, Southern (Ind.) 45.  
Rockhurst 81, Colo. St. Coll. 71.  
Mo-South 80, Lincoln (Mo.) 72.  
Southeast Mo. 70, Ark. 67.  
Mo. St. 82, Loyola (N.O.) 64.

## SOUTHWEST

Xavier (Ohio) 80, TCW 76.  
Oklahoma St. 82, Missouri 47.  
Trinity (Tex.) 82, Texas-Arlington 82.

FAN WEST  
Idaho St. 90, Utah 75.  
California 84, Washington 64.  
Wash. St. 73, Stanford 67.  
Seattle 78, Denver 57.  
Weber St. 120, Gonzaga 78.  
Nevada 85, Xavier 78.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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